

NEWTON TOWNSHIP COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Completed, November 30, 1998.

Prepared by
The Newton Township Planning Committee

with the assistance of the
Licking County Planning Commission

Letter from the Chairman

October, 1998

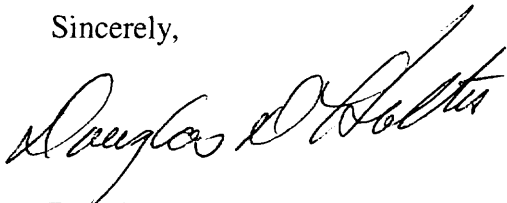
Dear Citizen:

The Newton Township Comprehensive Plan is the result of a cooperative effort of the Board of Newton Township Trustees and the Newton Township Planning Committee with the assistance of the Licking County Planning Commission. The Board of Newton Township Trustees recognized the need for a plan to guide the growth of the township while preserving the township's rural character.

The Newton Township Comprehensive Plan establishes long range guidelines to manage future growth, while preserving the township's rural character and land identified as prime farm land. It includes recommendations for land use, residential development, commercial and industrial development, transportation, natural resources, community services and parks and recreation. The Plan reflects the community interests.

I take this opportunity to thank the Newton Township Planning Committee, the Board of Newton Township Trustees, former Newton Township Trustees Ned Vannatta and C. Rodney Ellis, the Licking County Planning Commission and all of those involved in the preparation of the Newton Township Comprehensive Plan. I believe the Plan represents the kind of planning that will preserve the township's rural character and prime farm land while maintaining future growth and development.

Sincerely,



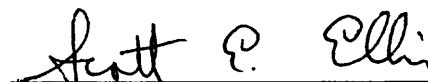
Douglas D. Holton
Chairperson, Newton Township Planning Committee

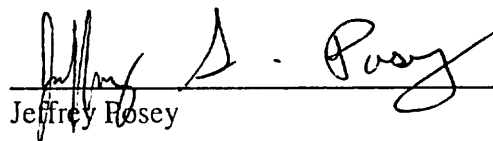
Resolution for Adoption

The Newton Township Trustees formed the Newton Township Planning Committee on January 7th, 1997 to make recommendations concerning short, intermediate, and long range planning for the township. The Newton Township 1998 Comprehensive Plan was developed by the Newton Township Planning Committee and the Licking County Planning Commission. The comprehensive plan constitutes a logical development plan for the township, and is consistent with public opinion gathered at the 1997 Community Survey, the 1997 Nominal Group Technique, and public meetings and hearings.

The Newton Township Trustees adopt the Newton Township 1998 Comprehensive Plan as a general policy to guide decisions concerning future land use and development of Newton Township. The Newton Township 1998 Comprehensive Plan is adopted as Resolution "10-98".

 12/2/98
Douglas Holton, Chair Date

 12/2/98
Scott Ellis Date

 12/2/98
Jeffrey Rosey Date

The assistance of the following individuals
with the preparation of the Newton Township 1998 Comprehensive Plan
is greatly appreciated.

MEMBERS

1998 Newton Township Planning Committee

Volunteer Citizens

Lisha Baker
Sheryl Howard — *Alt. Zoning Commission*
Jeff Preston

Appointed Officials

Jim Schmoll — *Zoning Commission*
Linda Rauch — *Zoning Inspector*
Roger Metcalf — *Zoning Commission*
Jeff Posey — *Township Trustee*
George James — *Board of Zoning Appeals*

Township Trustees

Doug Holton - *Chair*
Scott Ellis
Jeff Posey

Licking County Planning Commission

Jerry Brems, *Director*
Kristi Adams *Planner*

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Use of a Comprehensive Plan

A comprehensive plan serves several purposes for a community. It gathers all relevant information about the physical, social, and economic features of a community. Then the plan develops a consensus about how the community should develop and redevelop. **A comprehensive plan provides a long-range vision of the future for a community.** It does this by taking the community's consensus and creating a road map of policies and initiatives to be put in place to achieve those goals. Finally, a comprehensive master plan provides a solid legal foundation upon which to base zoning regulations and community decisions should they be challenged in court.

Local planning and land use regulation rests with the enabling legislation granted to counties, municipalities, and townships by the state constitution. The State of Ohio grants its counties, municipalities, and townships two broad powers which allow for planning. These are corporate power and police power. Corporate power is the authority to collect money through bonds, fees, assessments, and taxes to fund community services and facilities such as streets, parks, fire protection, and sewage disposal, among many others. Police power is the authority to protect and promote the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the public. This authority gives rise to regulations such as standards for building a safe bridge, preventing an adult bookstore from locating next to a school, or ensuring that a new subdivision provides access for emergency vehicles and school busses. Comprehensive planning and zoning rest primarily on this police power and the democratic voice and wishes of the community.

The legal foundation for local planning and land use regulation dates back to a 1926 United States Supreme Court decision. In the case of *Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Company*, all aspects of comprehensive zoning were contested. The Court ruled in favor of the Village of Euclid, upholding its plan and the constitutionality of zoning. Since this time, courts have continued to give more emphasis to comprehensive/master plans, considering zoning ordinances quasi-judicial and dependent on an adopted comprehensive plan.

A comprehensive plan, with its collection of community data, input, and statements of policies, should provide a basis for all local development decisions. While changes in development or services may make some portions of the plan dated, the underlying principles and policies of the plan will remain useful as guidelines. It is understood that many land use issues are very site-specific, and individual review of each development proposal should be exercised. Relationships between land uses, such as the use of park land as a buffer between industrial and residential areas, and general land use issues, such as the appropriate location for a new business, should, however, be maintained and followed as described in the plan.

Because changes in services, development, and priorities do take place, there should be periodic

review of the comprehensive plan. Such review allows for updating the technical data as well as refocusing on goals and developing new ones, while maintaining the overall integrity of the plan. The frequency of comprehensive plan review will depend on the pace of growth in the community, with rapid growth calling for more frequent reviews and updates. For the Newton Township Comprehensive Plan, scheduled reviews should occur about every five years, barring any substantial changes in development or services (such as the provision of central water or sewer). The citizens of Newton Township, and more particularly the township trustees and zoning commission members, should monitor the effectiveness of this comprehensive plan in meeting the goals of the township and providing for its welfare. If a divergence or new need becomes apparent, a committee should be appointed by the trustees to “fine-tune” this document.

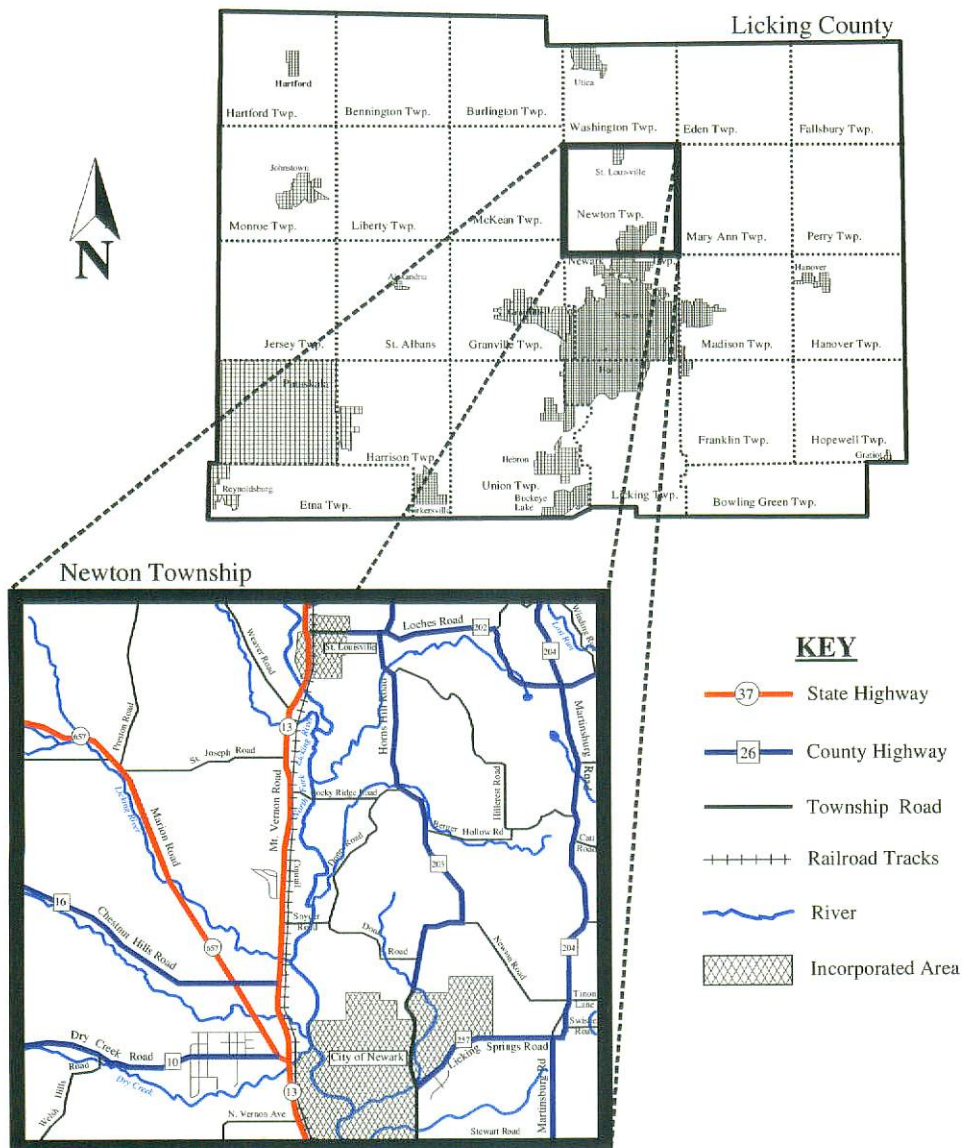
Why Adopt a Comprehensive Plan?

A comprehensive plan provides an overall policy guide and statement of goals for a community. It is a testament of the Newton Township community and is a powerful tool to ensure that the rural character of the township is respected and protected. Once adopted, it is a legal document. The Newton Comprehensive Plan provides an outline for development for both township officials and for those residents, developers, and business persons interested in locating and/or working in the community. If this adopted comprehensive plan is not followed, residents should take up the issue and township officials should be prepared to defend any actions taken that were not in accordance with this plan. However, provided this comprehensive plan is adopted, maintained, and followed, the Newton Township officials may use the plan as a very solid, strong defense of their actions in court. Furthermore, the comprehensive plan should be seen as a positive and useful guide for the entire community - to be referenced and consulted when making decisions that affect the future of Newton Township and the general good of its inhabitants. Many ideas and potential solutions are contained in this document.

LOCATION AND PLANNING AREA

Newton Township is an approximately five mile by five mile square township located in the north central section of Licking County, Ohio (see Figure 1). Newton Township is home to the towns of Vanatta and St. Louisville, as well as a portion of the City of Newark. Vanatta is a small community in the south central portion of the township located at the crossroads of State Route 13 and Chestnut Hills Road. The Village of St. Louisville is further north on S.R. 13, just past the North Fork of the Licking River. The City of Newark, the county seat, lies directly south of Newton and extends for approximately a mile into the southern portion of the township, on the east side of State Route 13. Several other villages and major cities, including Columbus and Mount Vernon, are within easy driving distance of the planning area.

FIGURE 1: NEWTON TOWNSHIP LOCATION MAP



HISTORY

The History of Newton Township

Newton Township was formed in 1809 and today is one of the largest townships in Licking County, covering 26.3 square miles. The township shares boundaries with Washington Township on the north, Newark Township on the south, Mary Ann Township on the east, and McKean Township on the west. Newton is bisected north to south by the Conrail Railroad, formerly known as the B&O Railroad Lake Erie Division (1875 Atlas), and before that known as the Sandusky, Mansfield, Newark Railroad (1854 Atlas).

The earliest know peoples in the territory were mound-building Native Americans. In the mid-1800's, a small stone mound built by these early occupants was found between the North Fork River and the Clear Fork Stream. Excellent water resources and an abundance of game attracted various Native American tribes to the area through the centuries, including the Shawnee, Wyandot, and Delaware tribes.

The first white pioneer in Newton Township was John Evans from Virginia, who arrived in 1803. He had a 400 acre farm near the current location of Evans Cemetery. Other notable early settlers were General John Spencer from Pennsylvania, Evan "Dicky" Humphry and Chiswold May from Virginia, and Zachariah Allbaugh, a Revolutionary War veteran who lived to the age of 100 years.

The first school teacher to come to Newton Township was James Maxwell. He taught in a log cabin near St. Louisville, on land once owned by the Bullock family.

John Henthorn started the earliest grist mill in 1806. The mill was a small corn cracker situated on "Spencer's Run," a then-large spring east of the North Fork Licking River. In 1808 Stephen Robinson built the area's first sawmill on the same river, adding another grist mill shortly after.

The unincorporated village of Chatham was originated in 1829 by Colonel John Waggoner. Chatham was previously known as Harrisburg, but the name was changed since another town had the same name. Colonel Waggoner went on to become St. Louisville's first postmaster and later ran a store and mill in that town. A man named Houston, a brother of Sam Houston of Texas, took over Waggoner's business when the Colonel died.

St. Louisville was planned and founded in 1839 by Stephen Ritter and John Bell. Farmers John Evans and Wesley Coffman (a miller in St. Louisville and a township trustee) laid out later additions to this early post town. Former Ohio Governor Myers Y. Cooper was a descendent of the early St. Louisville Coopers.

Vanattsburg, as it was first named, once had 125 artisans and their families living and working in the village. The burg had factories, a foundery, a grocery, a post office and a church. Much of the village's growth was a direct result of the completion of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark

Railroad, which passed directly through Newton Township. Josiah McKinney, a township trustee, was a stock dealer at the then-thriving stockyards situated by the Vanatta railroad line.

Religion was and still is an important part of life in Newton Township. There were five churches in the early days; two Methodist, two Lutheran, and one Christian (or New Light). The first church in Newton was a Methodist church established by Reverend James B. Finley in 1810. These services were held in the home of Stephen Robinson in Chatham. The next church to be established in Newton was a Christian Church. St. Louisville was home to the first Lutheran church in the township, established by the Reverends Andrew Henkle and Peter Schmucker in 1839. Newton Chapel Society was another name for the second Methodist church, established in Newton Township in 1857. This church had a well-attended Sabbath School and was located in the eastern part of the township known as Newton Chapel. Vanattasburg was the location for the second Lutheran church in the area.

A list of historical sites in Newton Township include:

- The Marple Homestead (1815) on Preston Road opposite Marple Cemetery
- Porter Cemetery on Weaver Road, established 1813
- Evans Cemetery on Horns Hill Road, established 1936 [Evans is the burial site of 47 veterans of war, including soldiers from the American Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War (including two Confederate soldiers), and World War II]
- Spencer-Eagle Cemetery on Horns Hill Road is recorded as extinct

There are two noted historical buildings now located in Vanatta. They are the old Grange, now owned by the township, and the old Vanatta schoolhouse.

DEMOGRAPHICS

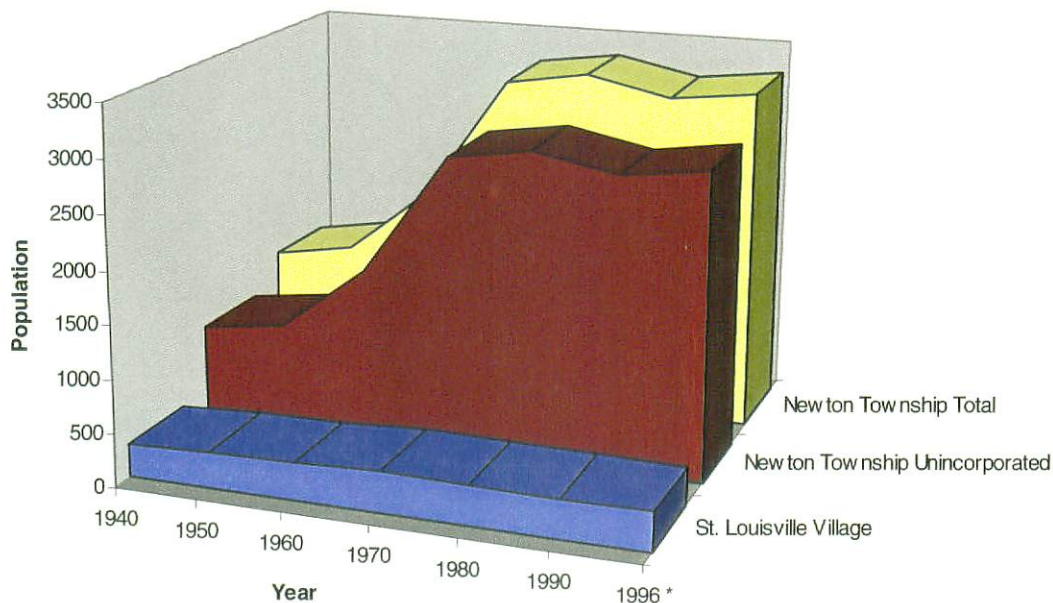
Demographic information can be used to project the direction of development in an area. For example, an increase in the number of families with young children or an increase in young couples entering an area can signal the need for new school buildings. Various demographic information, available from the U.S. Census Bureau, is discussed below.

Population

The 1996 estimated population of Newton Township is 3,240; this number includes the Village of St. Louisville but excludes the portion of the City of Newark which extends into Newton Township. The unincorporated area of Newton Township has a population of 2,882. The township population increased steadily from 1940 to 1970, peaked in 1980, declined slightly in 1990, and was estimated to rise again by 1996 (Figure 2). Often declines in population, such as the one Newton Township experienced between 1980 and 1990, can be attributed to townships losing large portions of land through annexation to neighboring cities or villages. The 1980's decrease in population in Newton Township, however, was not due to annexation since the majority of the land annexed by the City of Newark was done so prior to 1970.

FIGURE 2: NEWTON TOWNSHIP POPULATION 1940-1990

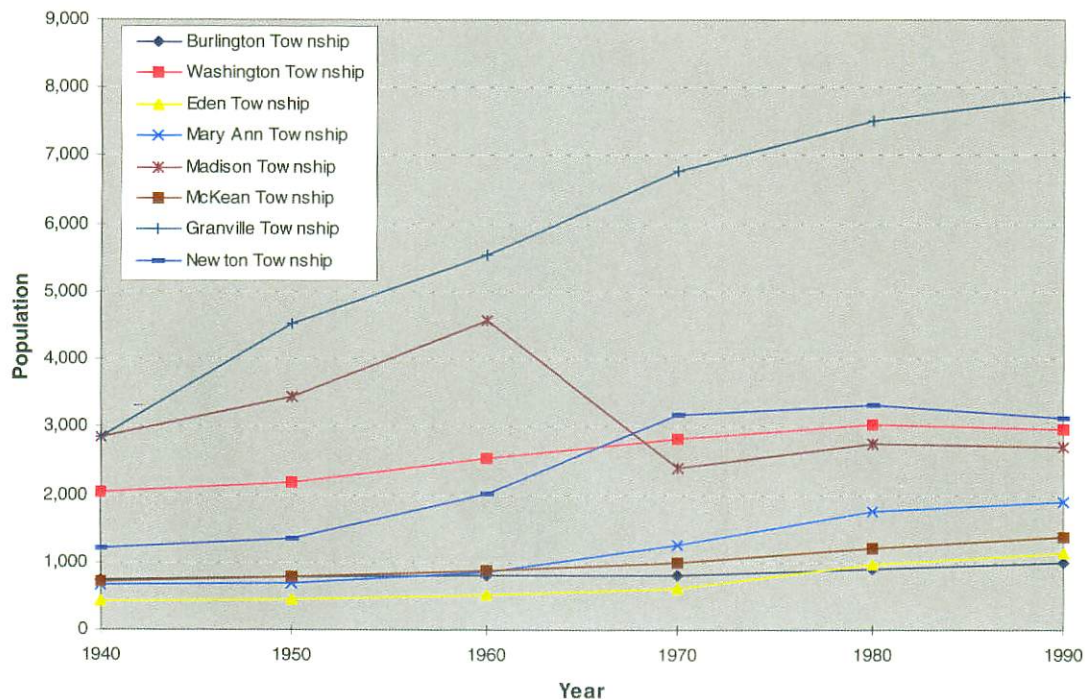
Source: U.S. Census



One way to predict the future growth of Newton is to examine the growth patterns of neighboring townships with similar characteristics. Newton is adjacent to seven other townships with similar population sizes: Burlington, Washington, Eden, Mary Ann, Madison, Granville, and McKean (Newark Township is omitted here due to a much different population). The population growth of these seven townships is shown in Figure 3 below.

FIGURE 3: POPULATION COMPARISONS

Source: U.S. Census



Five of Newton's neighboring townships (Eden, Burlington, McKean, Mary Ann, and Washington) have very similar growth patterns. Madison was growing rapidly with a similar pattern until 1970, at which time the growth continued but the population appeared to decrease dramatically because the township lost land and population through annexation to Newark. Granville's population has had the greatest percentage increase in population, likely due to close proximity to Newark and easy access to Franklin County. Newton Township grew much more rapidly than five of these seven surrounding townships from 1940 to 1970, but since 1970 the growth patterns of all the townships have been remarkably similar. If the townships continue to follow these growth trends, the population of Newton Township will keep increasing steadily.

Newton may also be affected by the increasing population in the City of Newark. Populations are often affected by the growth of surrounding cities. For example, Columbus' growth has led to increased populations in Pataskala and New Albany. The City of Newark, which lies both in and directly south of Newton Township, could affect Newton's future population in a similar way. The population in the City of Newark has increased by almost 8% between 1980 and 1990.

Though Newton Township experienced a slight population decline in 1990, the population of the township could reflect Newark's growth and increase similarly over the next thirty years.

FIGURE 4: LICKING COUNTY POPULATION 1940-1996							
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1996*
Bennington Township	582	581	663	655	837	902	1129
Bowling Green Township	646	650	636	813	1052	1258	1299
Burlington Township	732	771	801	807	904	983	1010
Eden Township	432	450	532	627	971	1137	1203
Etna Township Total <i>Etna Twp Unincorporated</i> <i>Reynoldsburg in Etna</i>	1091 <i>1091</i>	1750 <i>1750</i>	2405 <i>2405</i>	3453 <i>3444</i> <i>9</i>	6107 <i>5114</i> <i>993</i>	6412 <i>5131</i> <i>1281</i>	7338 <i>5878</i> <i>1460</i>
Fallsbury Township	532	516	644	669	653	692	783
Franklin Township	550	573	778	1003	1306	1401	1503
Granville Township Total <i>Granville Twp. Unincorp'd.</i> <i>Granville Village</i>	2831 <i>1329</i> <i>1502</i>	4521 <i>1868</i> <i>2653</i>	5532 <i>2664</i> <i>2868</i>	6771 <i>2808</i> <i>3963</i>	7515 <i>3664</i> <i>3851</i>	7856 <i>3541</i> <i>4315</i>	7866 <i>3767</i> <i>4099</i>
Hanover Township Total <i>Hanover Twp. Unincorp'd.</i> <i>Hanover Village</i>	1220 <i>895</i> <i>325</i>	1289 <i>981</i> <i>308</i>	1293 <i>1026</i> <i>267</i>	1794 <i>1168</i> <i>626</i>	2501 <i>1575</i> <i>926</i>	2556 <i>1778</i> <i>778</i>	2719 <i>1852</i> <i>867</i>
Harrison Township Total <i>Harrison Twp. Unincorp'd.</i> <i>Kirkersville Village</i>	1163 <i>899</i> <i>264</i>	1277 <i>978</i> <i>299</i>	1927 <i>1510</i> <i>417</i>	2271 <i>1693</i> <i>578</i>	4278 <i>3652</i> <i>626</i>	5041 <i>4478</i> <i>563</i>	5294 <i>4745</i> <i>549</i>
Hartford Township Total <i>Hartford Twp. Unincorp'd.</i> <i>Hartford Village</i>	1020 <i>667</i> <i>353</i>	1032 <i>676</i> <i>356</i>	1075 <i>678</i> <i>397</i>	1102 <i>647</i> <i>455</i>	1080 <i>636</i> <i>444</i>	1206 <i>796</i> <i>410</i>	1229 <i>826</i> <i>403</i>
Heath City			2426	6768	6969	7231	7633
Hopewell Township Total <i>Hopewell Twp. Unincorp'd.</i> <i>Gratiot Village</i>	701 <i>701</i>	669 <i>558</i> <i>111</i>	749 <i>588</i> <i>161</i>	898 <i>773</i> <i>125</i>	961 <i>860</i> <i>101</i>	1091 <i>985</i> <i>106</i>	1152 <i>950</i> <i>202</i>
Jersey Township	1006	1080	1372	1615	2196	2404	2626
Liberty Township	644	673	693	778	1300	1505	1613
Licking Township	1106	1399	2491	4022	4128	3927	4137

FIGURE 4: LICKING COUNTY POPULATION 1940-1996, <i>Continued</i>							
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1996*
Lima Township (Including Pataskala)**	3010	3383	4905	5189	6627	7444	8027
<i>Former Lima Twp.</i>	<i>2186</i>	<i>2455</i>	<i>3859</i>	<i>3358</i>	<i>4343</i>	<i>4398</i>	<i>4675</i>
<i>Former Pataskala Village</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>1046</i>	<i>1831</i>	<i>2284</i>	<i>3046</i>	<i>3352</i>
McKean Township	709	772	887	994	1197	1374	1435
Madison Township	2834	3444	4561	2403	2758	2709	2778
Mary Ann Township	657	679	859	1244	1747	1900	2042
Monroe Township Total	1726	1889	3730	4297	5057	5135	5342
<i>Monroe Twp. Unincorp'd.</i>	<i>662</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>1089</i>	<i>1899</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>2023</i>
<i>Johnstown Village</i>	<i>1064</i>	<i>1220</i>	<i>2881</i>	<i>3208</i>	<i>3158</i>	<i>3198</i>	<i>3319</i>
Newark City	31,487	34,275	41,790	41,836	41,200	44,389	48,856
Newark Township	802	1278	1311	2403	3179	2589	2530
Newton Township	1214	1350	2003	3182	3309	3138	3240
<i>Newton Twp. Unincorp'd.</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>1014</i>	<i>1654</i>	<i>2797</i>	<i>2934</i>	<i>2772</i>	<i>2882</i>
<i>St. Louisville Village</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>358</i>
Perry Township	644	589	660	779	1128	1181	1273
St. Albans Township	1196	1215	1442	1710	1946	2149	2224
<i>St. Albans Twp. Unincorp'd.</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>1122</i>	<i>1457</i>	<i>1671</i>	<i>1767</i>
<i>Alexandria Village</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>457</i>
Union Township Total	2523	3791	5009	6316	7054	7730	8176
<i>Union Twp Unincorp'd.</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>2927</i>	<i>3749</i>	<i>4617</i>	<i>2504</i>	<i>2668</i>	<i>2823</i>
<i>Buckeye Lake Village</i>					<i>2515</i>	<i>2986</i>	<i>3215</i>
<i>Hebron Village</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>1260</i>	<i>1699</i>	<i>2035</i>	<i>2076</i>	<i>2138</i>
Washington Twp Total	2045	2178	2540	2811	3021	2960	3127
<i>Washington Twp Unincorp.</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>1046</i>
<i>Utica Village</i>	<i>1376</i>	<i>1510</i>	<i>1854</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>2221</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2081</i>
UNINCORPORATED AREA TOTAL	24,462	28,750	37,546	43,162	52,794	55,058	53,920
INCORPORATED AREA TOTAL (excl. Reynoldsburg)	38,641	43,324	56,168	64,039	67,194	71,961	82,204
LICKING COUNTY TOTAL (excl. Reynoldsburg)	63,103	72,074	93,714	107,201	119,988	127,019	136,124

*The 1996 figures are U.S. Census Bureau Estimates released in November, 1997

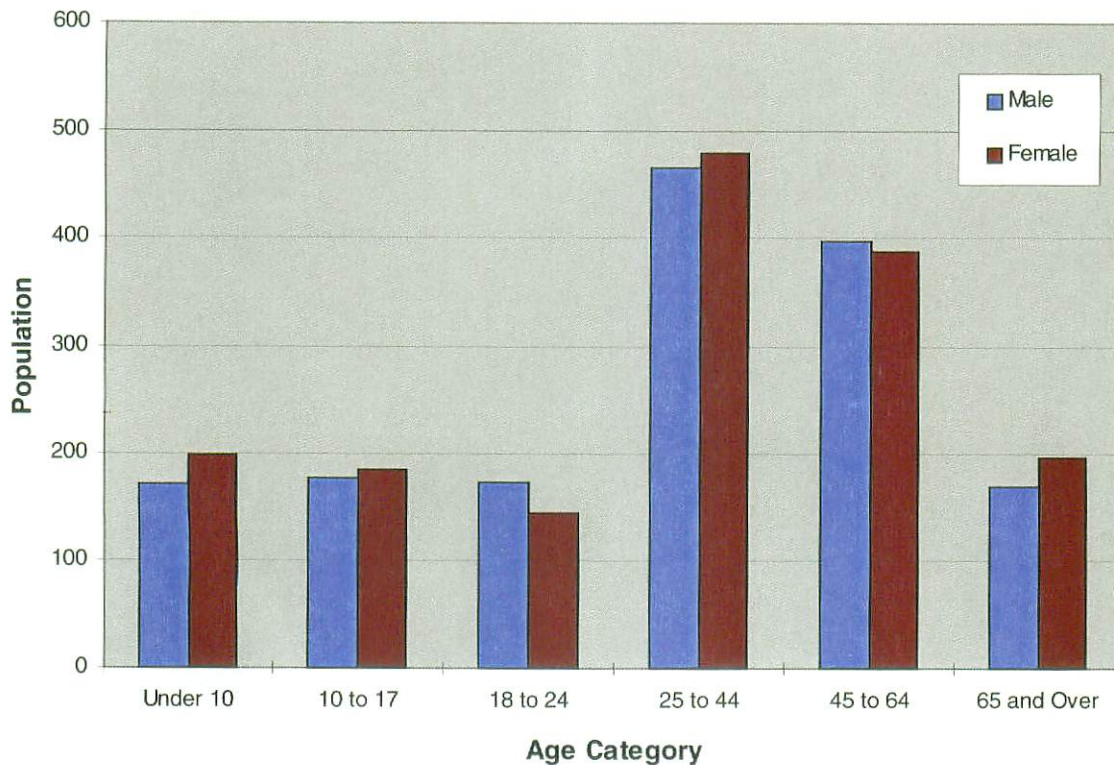
**Lima Township merged with Pataskala Village to form the City of Pataskala on January 1st, 1996

Age and Gender

The breakdown of the population by age and gender may be used to plan for current and future facilities needs. Young children and the elderly are often the focus of such facilities planning.

FIGURE 5: NEWTON TOWNSHIP POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Source: U.S. Census 1990



As Figure 5 shows, about 12% of the population of Newton Township was under the age of 10 in 1990. Most of these children, now between the ages of 7 and 17, are still using the local school system and whatever special programs are available for children. Recreational facilities may also be needed for this group. About 12 % of the population was over 65 in 1990. With many of those from the 45-64 age group included in the over 65 age group now, this percentage will probably be closer to 15% in the 2000 Census figures. Typically, this age group has a higher percentage of females, and this is true of Newton Township. This age group will also require special programs and housing opportunities which meet its needs.

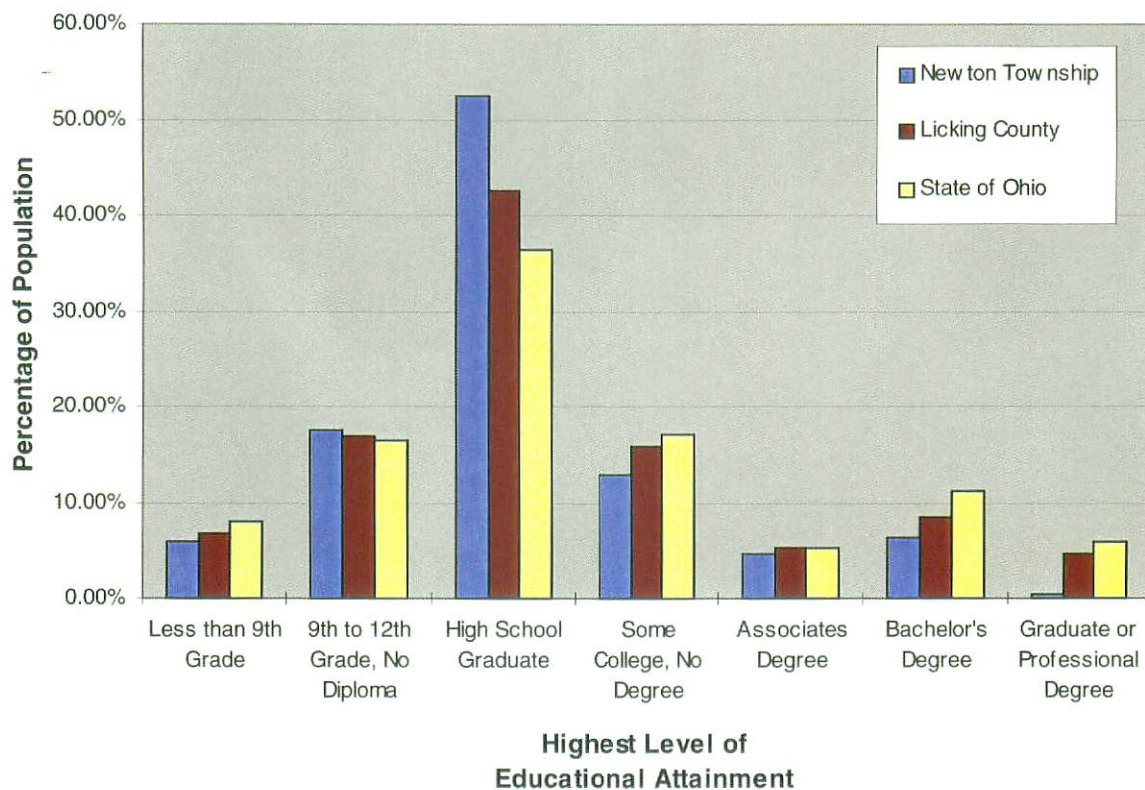
Education and Income

The education and income characteristics of the population can help to define the general needs of a population. Marketing studies often use this type of information to show whether or not a particular store, for example, will be successful in a given location. Income levels also may be used to qualify an area for certain funding available for projects benefitting low-income persons.

In 1990 in Newton Township, about 77% of the adult population had completed high school (this figure includes those who had also gone to college) (Figure 6). This is slightly higher than the County-wide figure of about 76% and the State-wide figure of about 75%. About 24% of Newton Township's adults have at least some college education, compared to 34% for Licking County and 39% for the State of Ohio.

FIGURE 6: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT COMPARISON

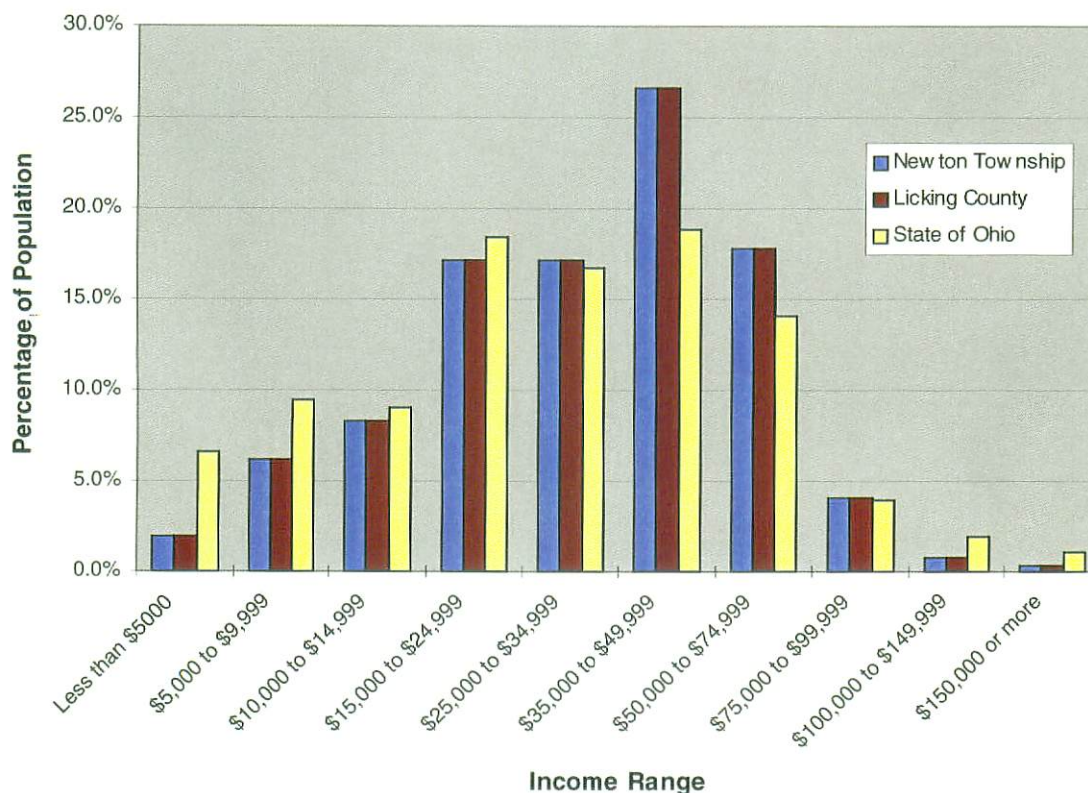
Source: U.S. Census 1990



Household income is shown in Figure 7. The largest percentage of households in Newton Township, 26.6%, fall into the \$35,000-\$40,000 income range; this category also encompasses the largest percentage of households in Licking County and the State of Ohio. Only about 8% of Newton households earned less than \$10,000, a figure comparable to Licking County, and much lower than the 16% of households across the State of Ohio. Barely 1% of households in Newton Township earn more than \$100,000.

FIGURE 7: HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME

Source: U.S. Census 1990

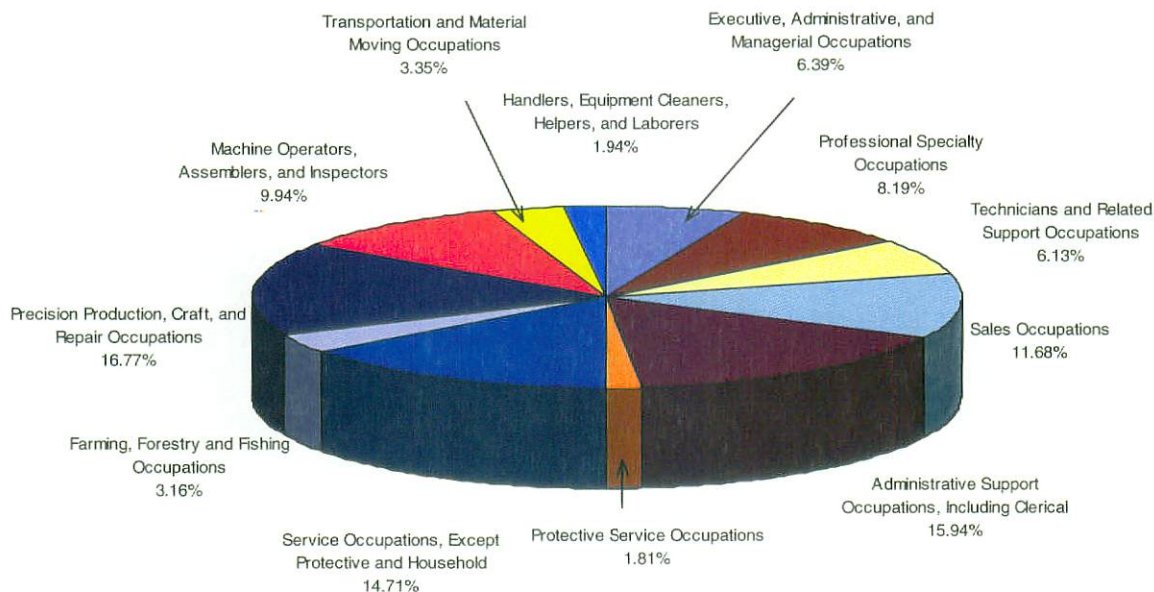


Employment

The type and location of the residents' occupations can also help to determine the types of development which may be needed or desired. Interestingly, although Newton Township may be considered rural, a rather small percentage (3.16%) of the residents are employed in agriculture (Figure 8). The largest number of residents, 16.77%, are involved in precision production, craft, and repair businesses, followed closely by the 15.94% of residents in administrative support occupations.

FIGURE 8: NEWTON TOWNSHIP EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Source: U.S. Census 1990



LAND CAPABILITY

The natural resources of an area are a key component of any comprehensive plan. The ability of land to support development is of major concern to communities, especially ones experiencing growth or under growth pressures. Many factors can effect an area's capability to support new developments; among these are topography (or slope), soil type, and ground water availability. Because all of the various forms of nature are interdependent and interact to maintain a comprehensive, yet extremely delicate system, changes that affect this balance must be carefully considered. Also, there is a need to protect certain natural features from disturbance. This includes protecting and preserving wetlands, endangered plants, and endangered animals. Woodlands, prime agricultural areas, and other significant natural features or vistas should be protected from over-development, as well.

Land capability information is derived from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Capability Analysis Program. The information contained in this section is not comprehensive, but gives general guidelines for development and land used in Newton Township. The included maps are general as well, showing approximate boundaries for each limitation or resource. Furthermore, severe limitations should not be read as an absolute prohibition against that use for which a soil is rated, but as an indication that sometimes costly measure must be undertaken to overcome such limitations. A site-specific analysis is necessary to precisely determine the suitability of a parcel of land for a particular use.

Climate

The weather station at the Newark Water Works has a mean annual temperature of 51.5 degrees Fahrenheit for a thirty-year (1961-1990) period. The average temperature remains constant across Licking County. The mean annual precipitation recorded at the Newark Water Works is 41.48 inches, based on the same thirty-year period. Precipitation is slightly increased in the eastern portion of the county.

Topography

The topography of land can be measured by its slope. Slope is the ratio of change in elevation over distance, stated as a percentage rate. For instance, if a parcel of land rose four feet over 100 feet of horizontal distance, the slope for that area would be four percent. The lower the slope the flatter the land, and the higher the slope, the steeper the land.

Slope influences the effects of the natural environment. The rate of stormwater runoff, performance of septic fields, and the rate of erosion all are influenced by slope. As slopes increase, the velocity of stormwater runoff increases causing problems with erosion and flooding downstream. Conversely, an area that has less than 0.5 percent slope will not drain stormwater at all and ponding may occur depending on the soils.

There is a definite relationship between land use and slope. Commercial and industrial buildings usually require relatively flat, or level land. Because of the larger size and weight of commercial and industrial uses and the cost of leveling land, slopes exceeding two percent are not suitable areas for such sites. Cropland is most often limited to areas of less than 12 percent slope to enable the use of farm machinery. Roads also are limited by the topography in an area. Arterial roads and roads designed for speeds over 45 mph should not be located in areas with greater than 4 percent slope. Local streets with speeds under 30 mph can have grades as steep as ten percent.

Overall, areas with slopes greater than 4 percent are generally limited to agricultural, residential, and natural uses. When slopes exceed the 10 percent range, such as with ravines and steep hills, land uses are predominantly grazing and natural space. Houses, due to their smaller size, can be built on steep slopes using various construction techniques. This is less true, however, for major residential subdivisions when considering centralized infrastructure design limitations and costs. Furthermore, experience, such as in California, shows that nature will eventually erode these steep slopes, house and all. As a result, it is general practice to preserve and protect slopes greater than 25 percent, leaving them in their natural state.

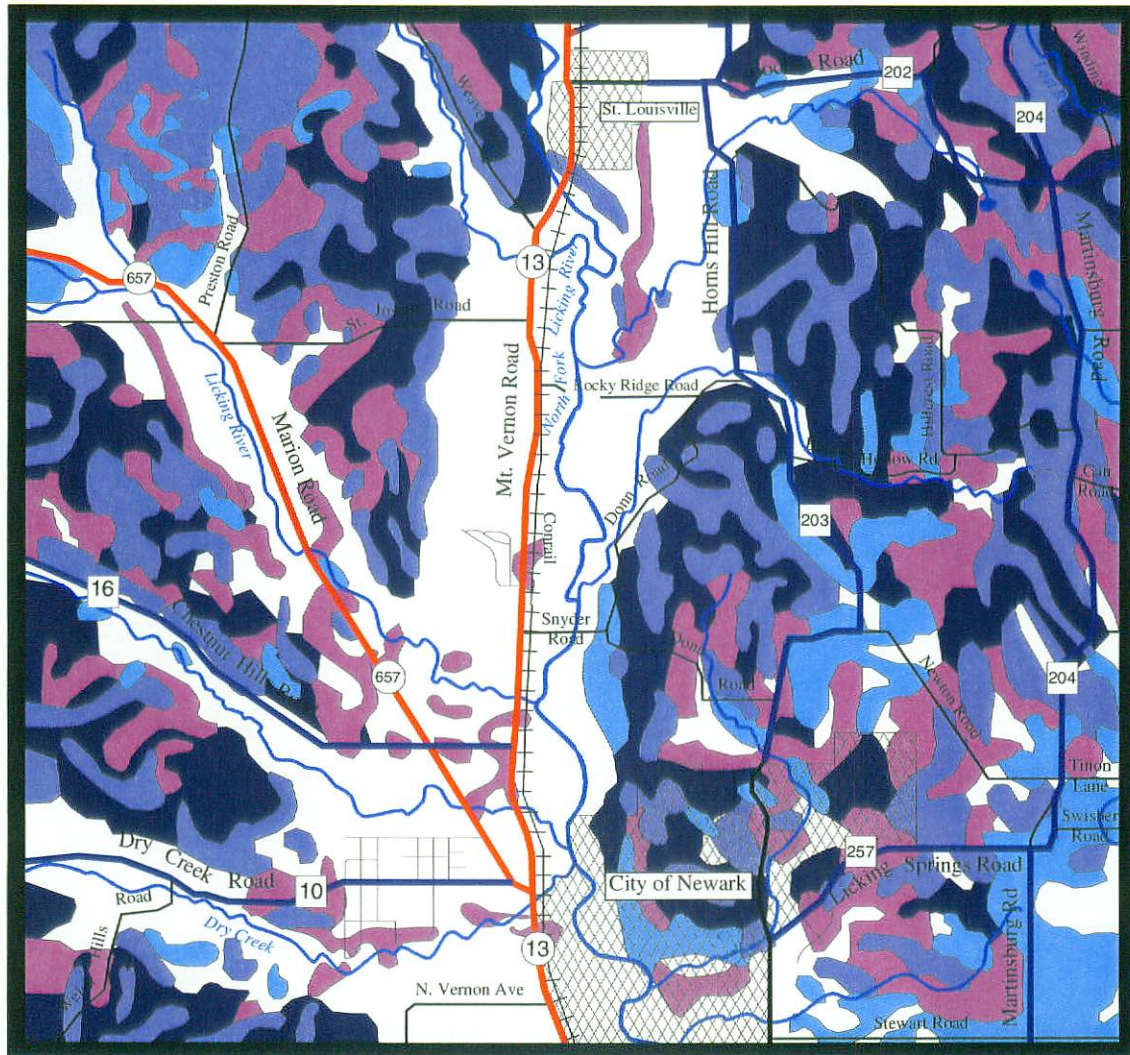
Because slope is so closely tied to both development and the natural environment, it should be one of the top criteria used in regulating the development of a community. The following table (Figure 9) lists some standards for slope and land use development.

FIGURE 9: SLOPE REQUIREMENTS FOR VARIOUS LAND USES*			
<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Maximum Slope</i>	<i>Minimum Slope</i>	<i>Optimum Slope</i>
House sites	20-25%	0.05%	2%
Playgrounds	2-3%	0.05%	1%
Septic fields	10%	0%	0.05%
Parking lots	3%	0.05%	1%
Streets, roads, driveways	15-17%	0.05%	1%
Industrial sites	3%	0.05%	1%

**Adapted from Landscape Planning Environmental Applications, William Marsh, 1983.*

The topography of Newton Township varies from virtually level land to severe slopes. Large portions of land running along the North Fork of the Licking River, the Licking River, and Dry Creek are characterized as nearly level to gently sloping (Figure 10). The eastern half of the township, as well as the areas in the west between the river plains, may be described as moderately sloping to very steep.

FIGURE 10: PERCENT OF SLOPE



Source: Licking County Soil Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Groundwater

Groundwater is a very important consideration in the preparation of a comprehensive plan because wells and natural springs are the source of most of the water that sustains residents, crops, and livestock in Newton Township. Many residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities are not possible without clean, abundant groundwater. Thus an important aspect of future land use planning is locating adequate supplies of groundwater. Groundwater needs to be protected from two things: overuse (such as exceeding the safe well yield and/or aquifer recharge rates) and pollution.

Groundwater is water that lies beneath the land's surface. Just as there are streams, rivers, and ponds above ground, water can be found in similar systems underground. As rainwater and surface water flow across the land, water seeps down into the soils and underground rock. Areas underground with particularly large concentrations of groundwater are known as aquifers. Aquifers are like above-ground rivers in that they are not static. Most often, aquifers are found in underground layers of porous rock, sand, or other unconsolidated material. Groundwater flows through them while rain and surface water "recharge" (replenish) them. The geologic make-up of an aquifer includes underground spaces that are conducive to ground water storage. Such spaces may be found in the pores of sandstone, the joints and fractures of limestone, and between the grains of large deposits of sand or gravel. In some places, as groundwater slowly flows downhill through porous soils and rock, it becomes trapped between hard rock layers until it reaches the surface again further downhill, creating an artisan well. In the Licking County there are also "lenses" of trapped groundwater. These were created by the glaciers and are pockets of sand sandwiched between other soils. The lenses often contain water and can be found at varying depths and in various sizes. The groundwater in the county is much more like a pond, in that it doesn't flow and usually recharges slowly. Most of the producing water wells in Newton Township are pumping water from aquifers or glacial lenses. Groundwater sources are evaluated based on their well yield (measured in gallons per minute), their recharge rate, and their cleanliness.

The average minimum daily household demand for groundwater is approximately five to eight gallons per minute (GPM). For commercial and industrial uses, there is no standard minimum demand. This is due to the varying nature and water needs of different commercial and industrial uses. A mini-storage may not use any water, while a restaurant could consume one hundred times the amount a household consumes. Evaluation of groundwater for such uses should be made on an individual use and site basis.

The groundwater characteristics of Licking County have been mapped regionally based upon interpretations of over 8,000 well records and the local geology and hydrology. Water well data on the map were selected as typical for the area (contact the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Water for site-specific well data and logs).

As shown in Figure 11: Ground Water Yield, groundwater availability varies widely throughout the township. Thick valley fill deposits of sand and gravel may yield as much as 1000 gallons per minute (GPM) along the North Fork of the Licking River, while bordering areas that do not receive direct recharge from the river produce as much as 500-750 GPM. Wells located in the land along the smaller rivers and streams in the township will yield 25-100 GPM. Elsewhere in Newton wells

are likely to produce much lower yields, ranging from five to 25 GPM. Around half of the land in the township (48.41%) is comprised of areas yielding five to 15 GPM.

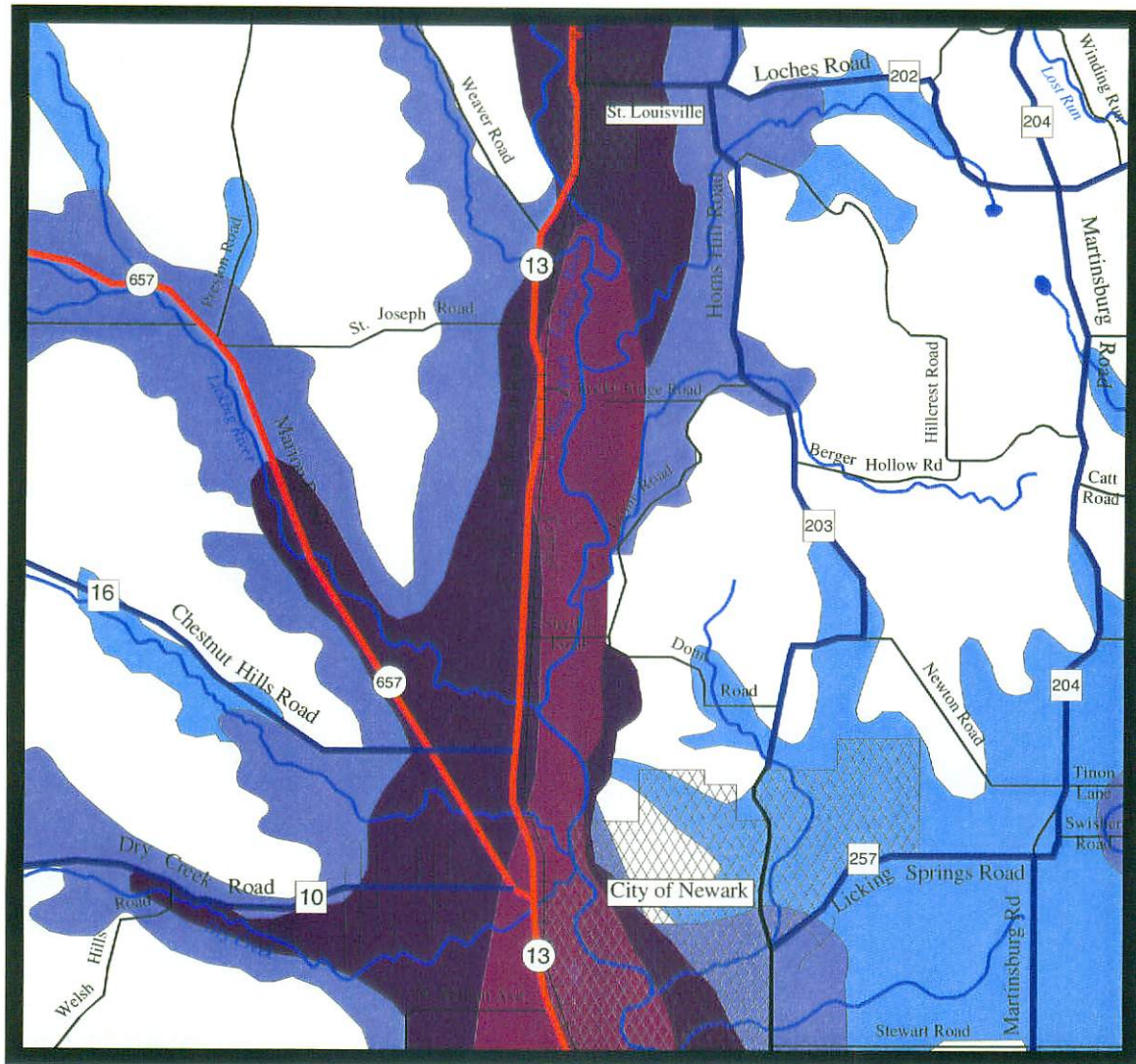
Groundwater recharge is the ability of an aquifer or glacial lens to replenish its water supply from surface sources, such as soils, wetlands, rivers, and lakes. Several factors can effect the recharge rate of an aquifer including average rainfall, soil type, surface and soils permeability, and distance to the aquifer from the surface. If the total rate of withdrawal from the aquifer or lens exceeds the recharge rate, the aquifer's water level will decline. If this overdraft or high rate of withdrawal is continued over many years, the aquifer or lens could become depleted.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Water studies, among other things, the topography, soils, and aquifers in Licking County, in order to determine which areas could support higher densities of development based solely on groundwater recharge rates and pollution potential. In areas of low recharge rates and/or high pollution potential, density requirements should be adjusted in order to assure that adequate recharge area remains available so that groundwater can be replenished to such as level as to sustain residents.

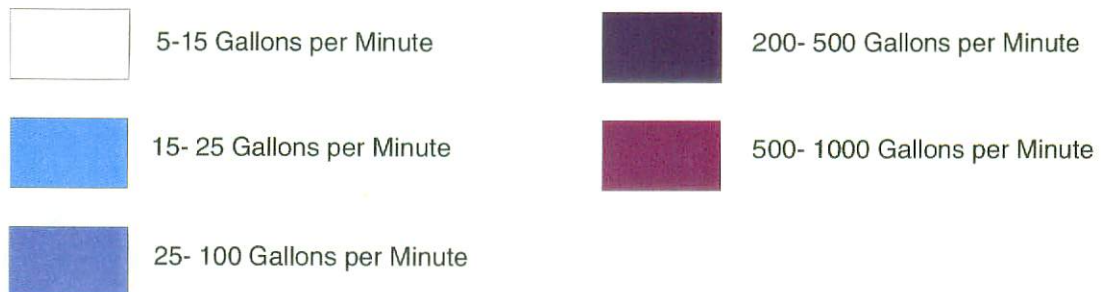
Using this ODNR information, the minimum residential lot sizes that could safely be allowed in Newton Township based on groundwater recharge rates and pollution potential can be calculated. Such calculations are shown in Figure 12: Minimum Lot Size Based on Groundwater Pollution Potential. It is important to understand that this assumes primarily residential and agricultural uses and no availability of central water and sewer systems. If large industrial or commercial uses were planned, the minimum lot size would be much lower. Also, if central water and sewer services were used rather than wells and septic systems, groundwater recharge rates and pollution potential becomes much less of a controlling issue.

In Newton Township, minimum lot size as determined by net recharge varies from 1.6 acres (the Health Department minimum requirement) to over 5 acres. Smaller lots from 1.6 to 3 acres are recommended along waterways such as the North Fork of the Licking River, the Licking River, and Dry Creek. Lots between 3 and 5 acres are recommended for the southeastern portion of Newton Township. Finally, based on pollution potential, only lots over 5 acres should be permitted on the steep sloping areas between the waterways in the west and in the northeast corner of the township.

FIGURE 11: GROUNDWATER YIELD



Ground Water Yield



Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, 1982

This map illustrates the geographical layout of Newark, Ohio, and its immediate surroundings. Key features include:

- Water Bodies:** The Licking River flows through the western part of the map, while Dry Creek is located in the south. Other smaller water features include Licking Run and Spring Run.
- Major Roads:** Marion Road runs diagonally from the northwest to the southeast. Mt. Vernon Road runs vertically through the center. Other roads include Presto Road, French Road, Horns Hill Road, Rock Ridge Road, Dorn Road, Snyder Road, Dry Creek Road, N. Vernon Ave, Spring Road, and Marlborough Rd.
- Urban Areas:** The City of Newark is located in the south-central part of the map. St. Louisville is situated in the north-central area. Other labeled areas include 202, 203, 204, 257, and 10.
- Infrastructure:** The map shows various road networks, including highways 657 and 13. It also depicts local landmarks like the Licking River and Dry Creek.

As determined by net recharge



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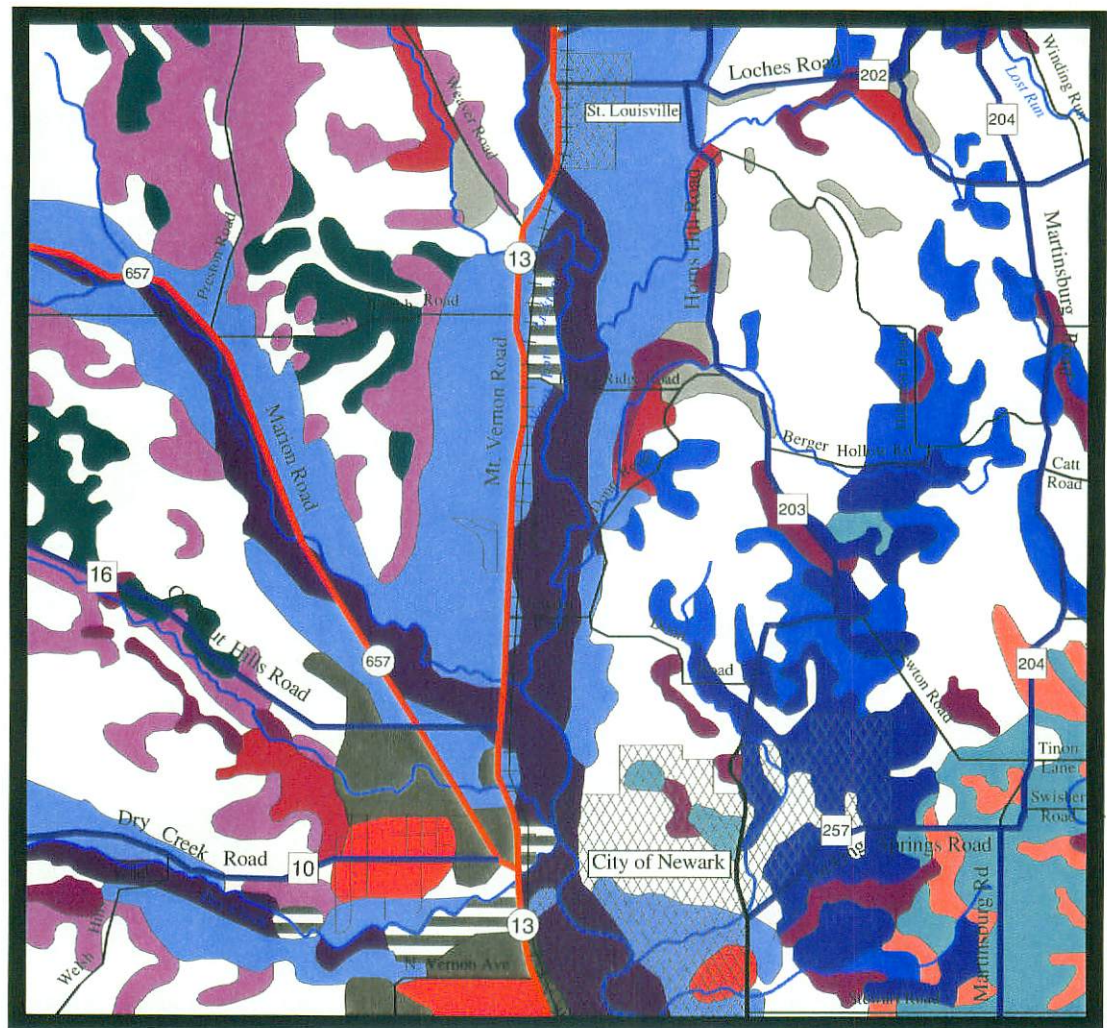
Soils

Soils are very important in determining land use capabilities because many factors are associated with certain types of soils, including everything from drainage to permeability to ground water level. Several soil types are found within the planning area (Figure 13, Figure 14).

The table below describes the land use potentials and/or limitations of the soils of Newton Township. Potential and limitation ratings are based on the soil type only. It should not be assumed that a soil type with severe limits for septic absorption fields cannot handle any septic absorption field, only that certain preventive and/or corrective measures would need to be taken, such as delineating a larger absorption field area.

FIGURE 13: LAND USE POTENTIAL AND/OR LIMITATIONS BASED ON SOIL TYPE					
<i>Soil Type</i>	<i>POTENTIAL Grain and Seed Crops</i>	<i>LIMITS Dwellings with Basements</i>	<i>LIMITS Dwellings without Basements</i>	<i>LIMITS Septic Tank Absorption Fields</i>	<i>LIMITS Small Commercial Buildings</i>
AMANDA AmB2, AmC2, AmD2, AmE, AmF, AvC2, AvD2	Very Poor to Poor	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>percs slowly and slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>
BENNINGTON BeA, BeB	Fair	Severe <i>wetness</i>	Severe <i>wetness</i>	Severe <i>percs slowly and wetness</i>	Severe <i>wetness</i>
BROWNSVILLE BrC, BrD, BrE, BrF, BrG	Very Poor to Poor	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>
CENTERBURG CeB, CeC2	Fair to Good	Severe <i>wetness</i>	Moderate <i>wetness, shrink- swell, and slope</i>	Severe <i>percs slowly and wetness</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>wetness, shrink-swell, and slope</i>
MECHANICSBUR G McB, McC2, McD2, McE	Poor to Good	Slight to Severe <i>slope</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>shrink-swell and slope</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>depth to rock, percs slowly, and slope</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>shrink-swell and slope</i>
OCKLEY OcA, OcB, OcC2	Fair to Good	Moderate <i>shrink-swell and slope</i>	Moderate <i>shrink-swell and slope</i>	Slight to Moderate <i>(depending upon slope and erosion)</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>shrink-swell and slope</i>
PEWAMO Pe	Good	Severe <i>ponding</i>	Severe <i>ponding</i>	Severe <i>percs slowly and ponding</i>	Severe <i>ponding</i>
SHOALS Sh	Poor	Severe <i>flooding and wetness</i>	Severe <i>flooding and wetness</i>	Severe <i>flooding and wetness</i>	Severe <i>flooding and wetness</i>
STONELICK St	Fair	Severe <i>flooding</i>	Severe <i>flooding</i>	Severe <i>flooding</i>	Severe <i>flooding</i>

FIGURE 14: SOILS MAP



	Gravel Pits		Alford Silt Loam Association		Brownsville Channery Loam Association
	Rush Silt Loam		Homewood Silt Loam Association		Ockley Urban Land Complex Association
	Ockley Silt Loam		Amanda Silt Loam Association		Mentor Silt Loam
	Stonelick Loam		Mechanicsburg Silt Loam Association		Parke Silt Loam
	Negly Loam Association		Fitchville Soil Association		Glenford Silt Loam

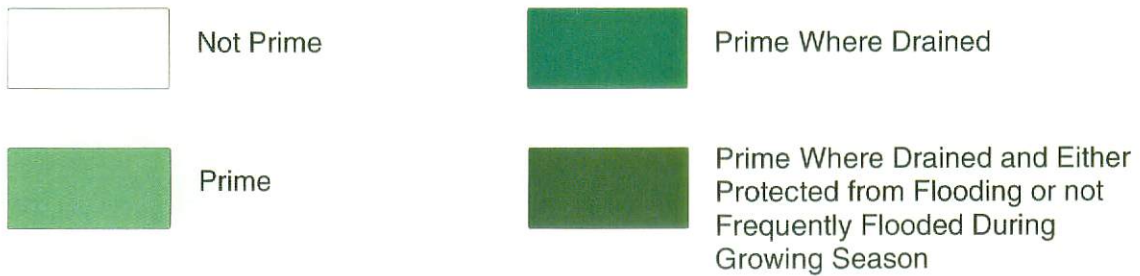
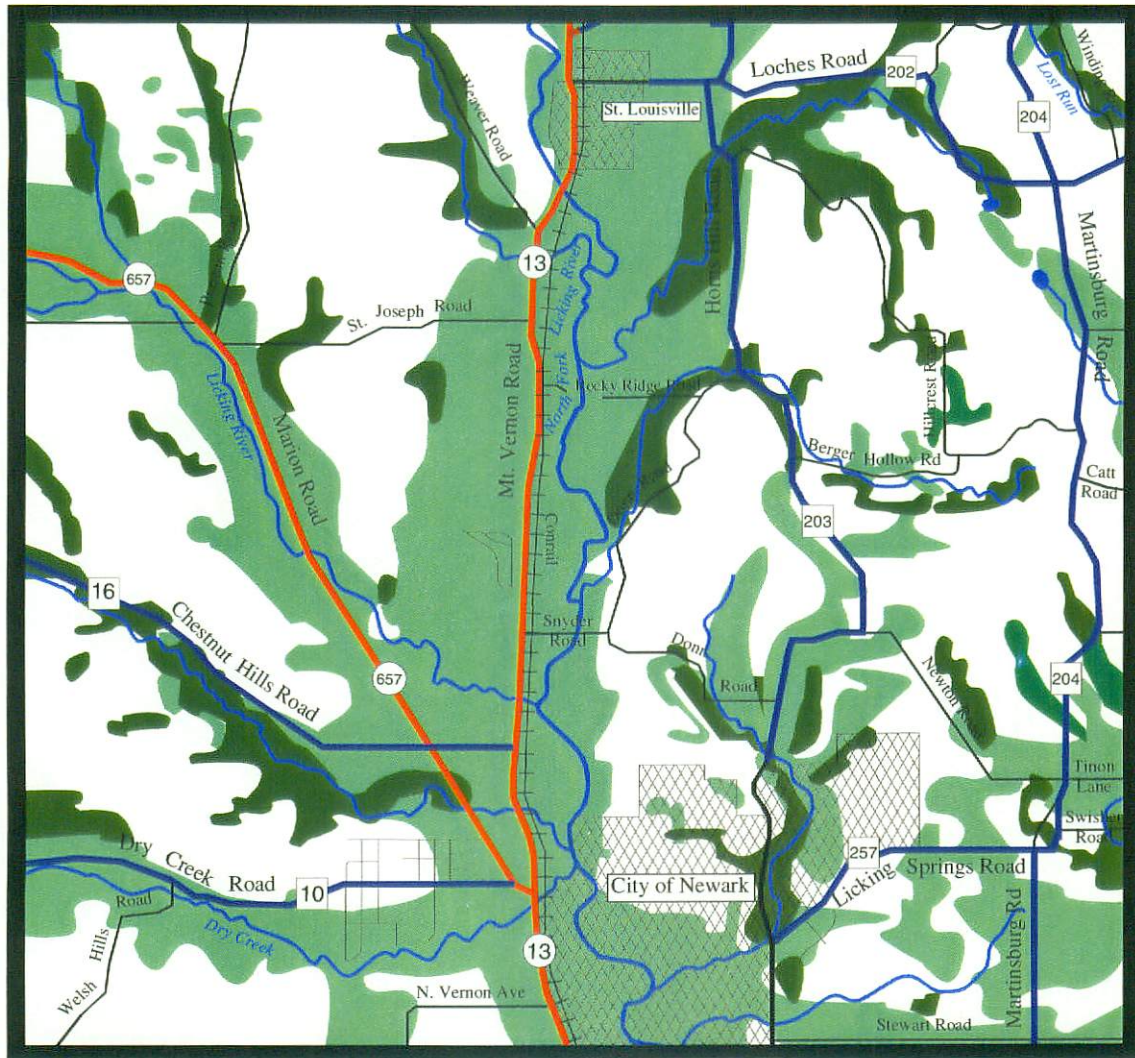
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources

The largest proportions in Newton Township are Brownsville Channery Silt Loam, covering around 33% of the township, and Ockley Silt Loam, comprising around 16% of the township's soil. Brownsville Channery Silt Loam consists of deep, well-drained, moderately permeable soils that are commonly found on the tops and sides of prominent unglaciated hills. In Newton, these soils are concentrated in the areas of the township with slopes greater than six percent. More specifically, Brownsville soils are concentrated in the northeastern corner of the township, as well as between the river beds in the western half of the township. Ockley Silt Loam consists of deep, well-drained soils which formed from glacial outwash. These soils are moderately permeable, and are mainly located in the level to gently sloping areas of the township along the Licking River, the North Fork of the Licking River, and Dry Creek. Other soils found in Newton Township include Alford Silt Loam, Amanda Silt Loam, Glenford Silt Loam, Fitchville Soil, Homewood Silt Loam, Mechanicsburg Silt Loam, Mentor Silt Loam, Parke Silt Loam, Rush Silt Loam, and Stonelick Loam.

Ockley Silt Loam, Stonelick Loam, Alford Silt Loam, and Rush Silt Loam are among several soil types considered prime for agriculture (Figure 15). Around 33% of Newton Township is considered prime farmland. Additionally, 8% of Newton is prime farmland where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season.

Prime agricultural land, woodlands, and wetlands not only have important environmental qualities, but provide aesthetic and scenic value, as well. For instance, woodlands provide natural screens between conflicting uses, and agricultural land promotes a rural atmosphere. Proposed developments that would be detrimental to any such features should be mitigated in order to minimize their impact.

FIGURE 15: PRIME FARMLAND



Source: Licking County Soil Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Besides affecting agriculture, soil characteristics be a limiting factor in building and development. Soil limitations for dwellings, small commercial buildings, and septic tank absorption fields are listed below.

Limits for Dwellings with Basements

Limitations for constructing dwellings of three stories or less with basements are shown on Figure 16. Over half of the planning area (55.14%) is rated as having severe limits for dwellings with basements. The major limitation in Newton Township is slope, but other considerations include flooding, wetness, ponding, and soils with low strength or those likely to subside. Most of the remaining area (42.78%) has moderate limitations to constructing dwellings with basements, including limitations attributed to shrink-swell, slope, and the presence of large stones.

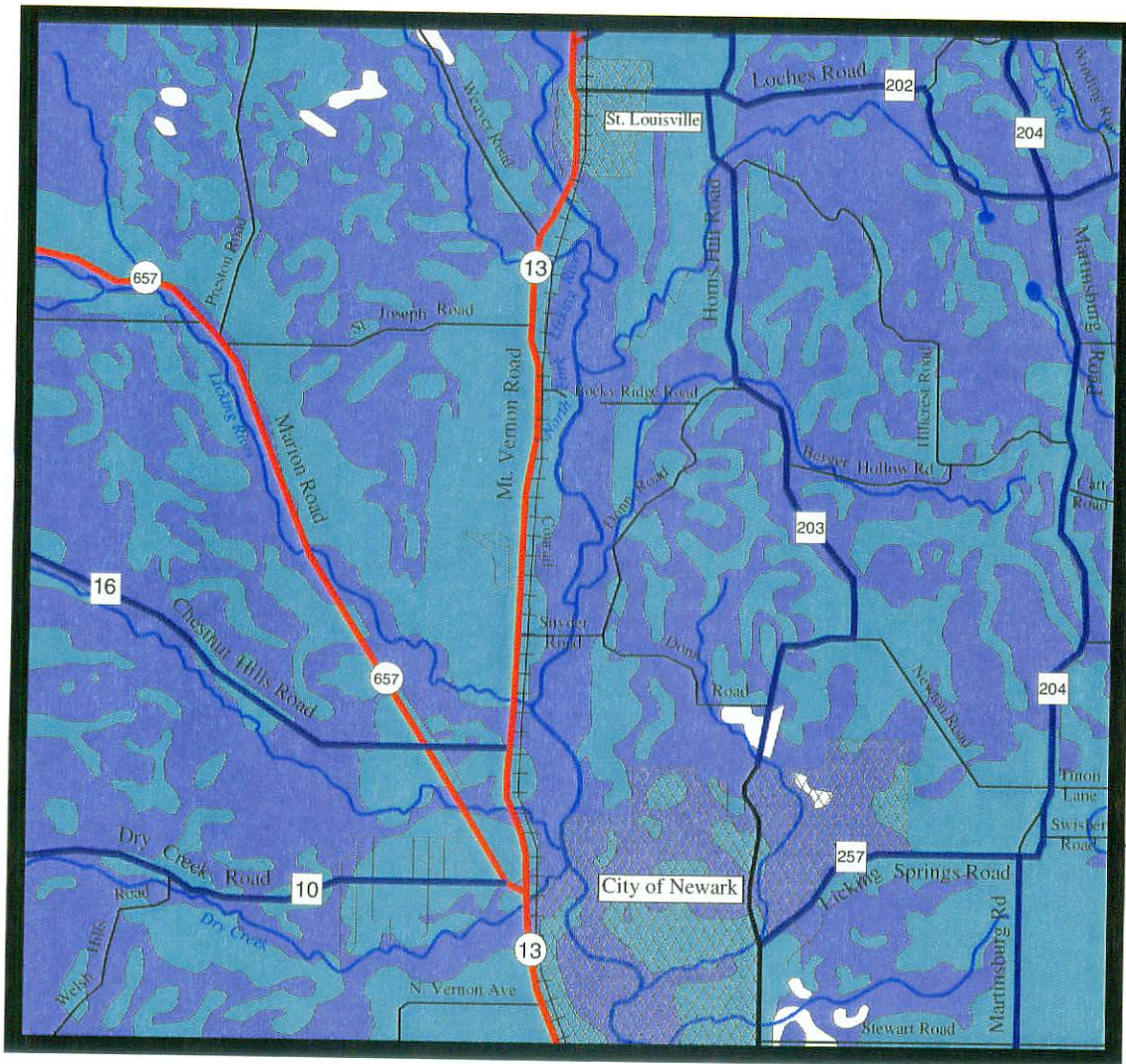
Limits for Small Commercial Buildings

Ratings for small commercial buildings are based on soil properties affecting soil strength, settlement under a load, and factors having a bearing on excavation and construction costs. These factors include depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, shrink-swell, slope, depth to bedrock, and soil texture. Approximately 68% of the planning area is rated as having severe limits for small commercial buildings (Figure 17). Once again, the major limitation to building is slope, though flooding, wetness, ponding, and soils with low strength or those that subside are also concerns. Most of the remaining area (29.6%) has moderate limitations including shrink-swell, slope, and wetness.

Limits for Septic Tank Absorption Fields

Limitations for septic tank absorption fields indicate the suitability of the soil in an area for home sewage treatment and disposal. Over half of the planning area (60.69%) has severe limitations to home sewage treatment, mainly due to severe slopes (Figure 18). Other serious obstacles to septic tank systems include flooding, wetness, and ponding, as well as soils that subside, have a thin layer, seep, or perc slowly. Fifteen percent of Newton Township has moderate limitations for septic tank absorption fields, due to the same limitations that cause severe problems above, and 23% of the township has just slight limitations to home sewage treatment and disposal.

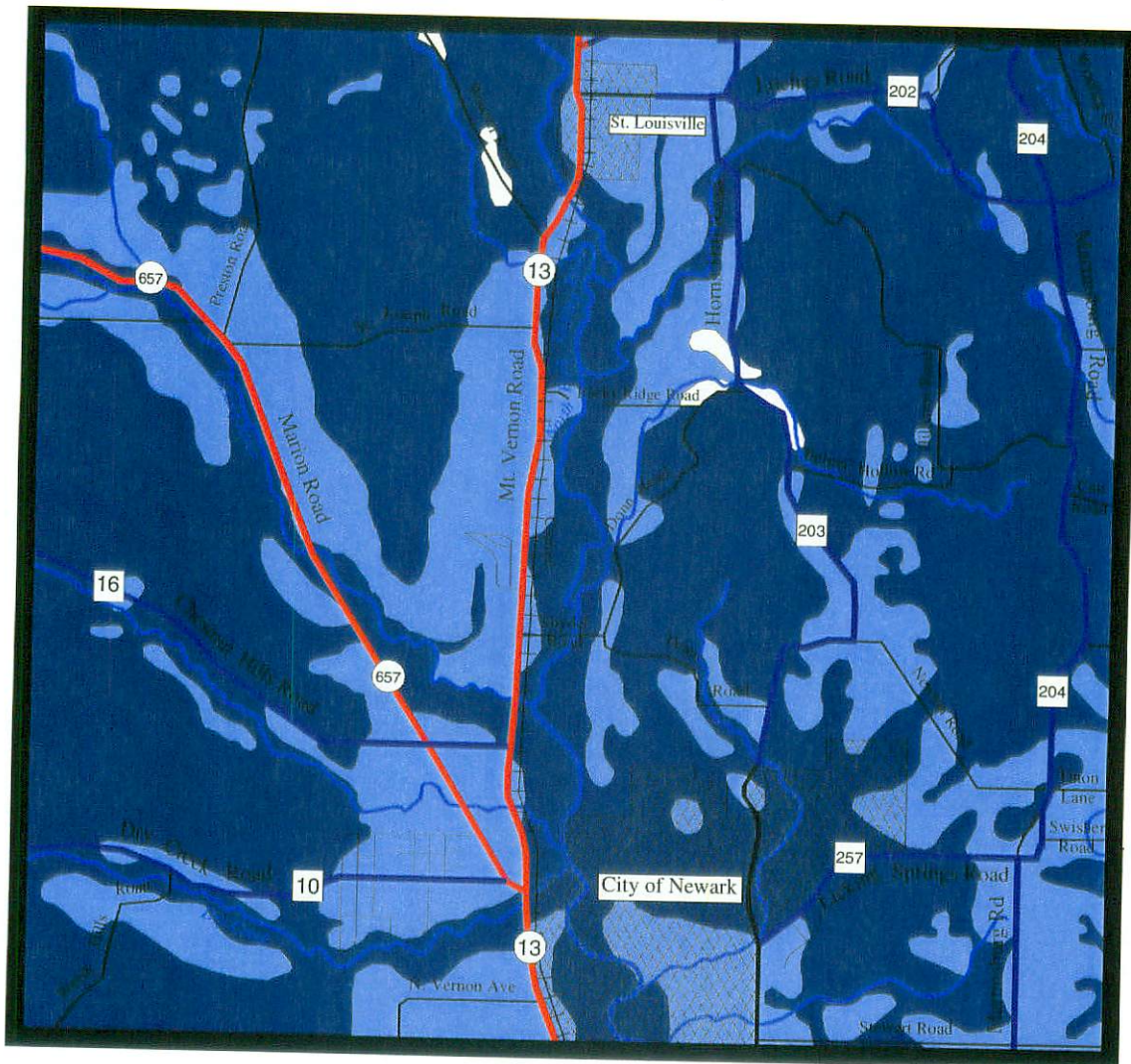
FIGURE 16: LIMITS FOR DWELLINGS WITH BASEMENTS



***Limits are based on any combination of the following:**
 Flooding, Wetness, Low Strength,
 Slope, Ponding, Shrink-Swell,
 Large Stones and/or Subsides

Source: Licking County Soil Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

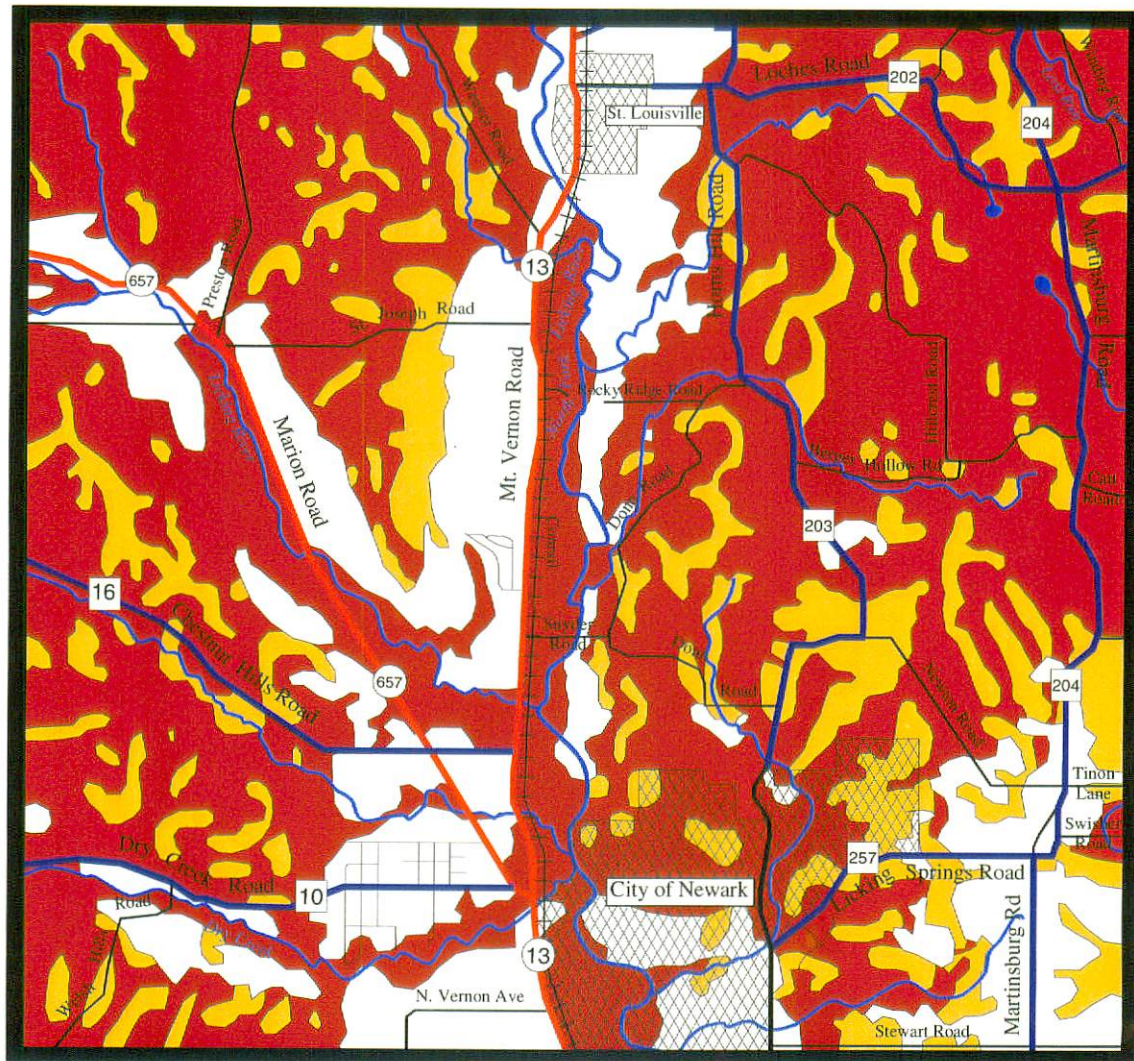
FIGURE 17: LIMITS FOR SMALL COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS



***Limits are based on any combination of the following:**
 Flooding, Wetness, Low Strength, Slope, Ponding, Shrink-Swell, and/or Subsides

Source: Licking County Soil Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

FIGURE 18: LIMITS FOR SEPTIC TANK ABSORPTION FIELDS



***Limits are based on any combination of the following:**
 Flooding, Wetness, Percs Slowly,
 Slope, Seepage, Thin Layer, Ponding,
 Poor Filter, and/or Subsidies

Source: Licking County Soil Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Floodplains and Wetlands

A floodplain is any land area susceptible to inundation by flood waters from any source. Floodplains are measured in terms of the amount of storm water that it takes to cover them. Storm events are measured in years such as 5-year, 10-year, 20-year, 50-year, 100-year, and 500-year. The standard measurement is the 100-year storm and floodplain. A 100-year floodplain is the land area having a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year. The 100-year floodplain is somewhat of a misnomer; base flood is a better term. Thus an area could have a 100-year flood two years in a row -- it is unlikely, but it is possible. Figure 19 shows the 100-year, or base, flood plains of Newton Township as identified by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on their Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These FIRM maps are used by banks to determine the need for flood insurance for structures.

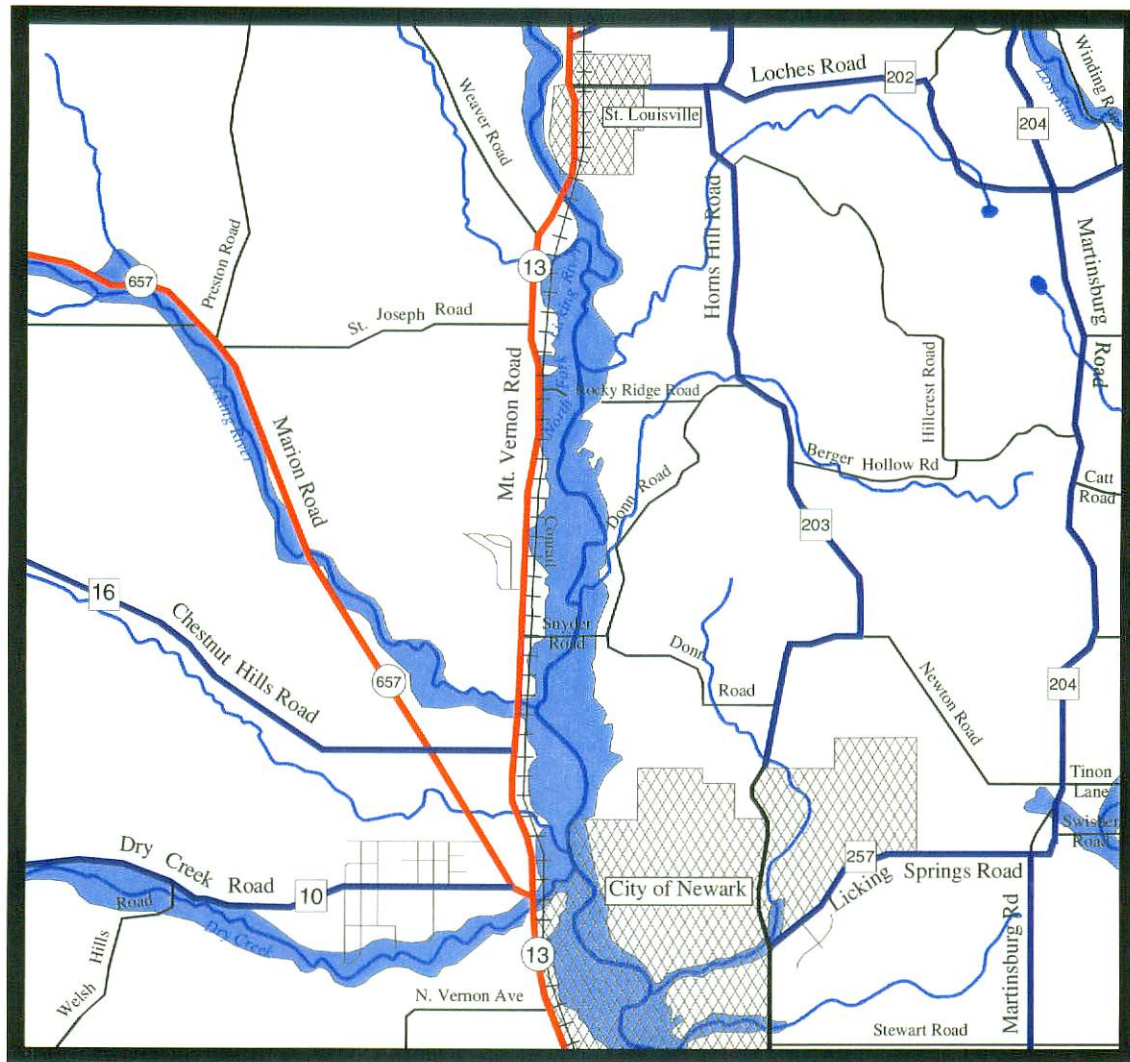
Because floodplains were carved by streams and rivers and are prone to flooding, they are an important planning consideration. Any development within floodplains can impact the direction, flow, and level of the watercourse during periods of high water or flooding. In other words, if fill material is placed or a house constructed in a flood plain, it will alter the boundaries of the flood plain downstream. This is because structures or fill utilize valuable space that would otherwise act as a natural retaining area for flood waters to spread and slow. Enough fill or development could change the probability of flooding downstream from 1 in 100 each year, to 1 in 75 or less. This development and careless filling of the flood plain has increased flooding in this nation, as seen in many parts of the country, including the Great Mississippi Flood of 1993. Not only does development in the flood plain increase dangers downstream, developments within the flood plain are at higher risk of damage due to flooding. This damage includes fill material and debris from destroyed structures upstream colliding with structures in the flood plain downstream. Many bridges are washed out in floods because house and/or construction debris clog their free-flow area, compromising their structural integrity.

Because the potential for public and private damage, the loss of life, and affected insurance rate decisions all are affected by materials and structures in flood plains, Licking County has recently tightened regulations for floodplains. Permits must be obtained from the Licking County Planning Commission before any development, including filling and excavating, can take place in an identified 100-year floodplain. In addition, no new lots may be created that have less than 1.6 acres of land lying outside of a 100-year floodplain. Further protection of the flood plains through township zoning will assist in protecting unsuspecting residents from personal danger and loss of property.

Protecting floodplains from development offers several benefits in addition to reducing the risk of loss of property and life. Floodplains are natural flood water storage areas. They reduce the impact of any given storm, slowing the water so that it does not become a flash flood. In addition, floodplains are prime areas where groundwater is replenished. Thus the type of land use activity that occurs in these areas must not pollute the surface water as it will serve as a source of aquifer replenishment. These same floodplains and adjacent land also provide a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Floodplains also have important scenic and aesthetic value, providing a natural area for passive recreation activities such as nature trails or hiking paths. In more urban and

suburban areas, floodplains provide the single best place for trails and recreation because they are linear, visually interesting, close to nature, and undeveloped. The waterways with 100-year flood plains of importance to Newton Township are the North Fork of the Licking River, the Licking River, and Dry Creek.

FIGURE 19: FLOODPLAIN MAP



100-Year Floodplain

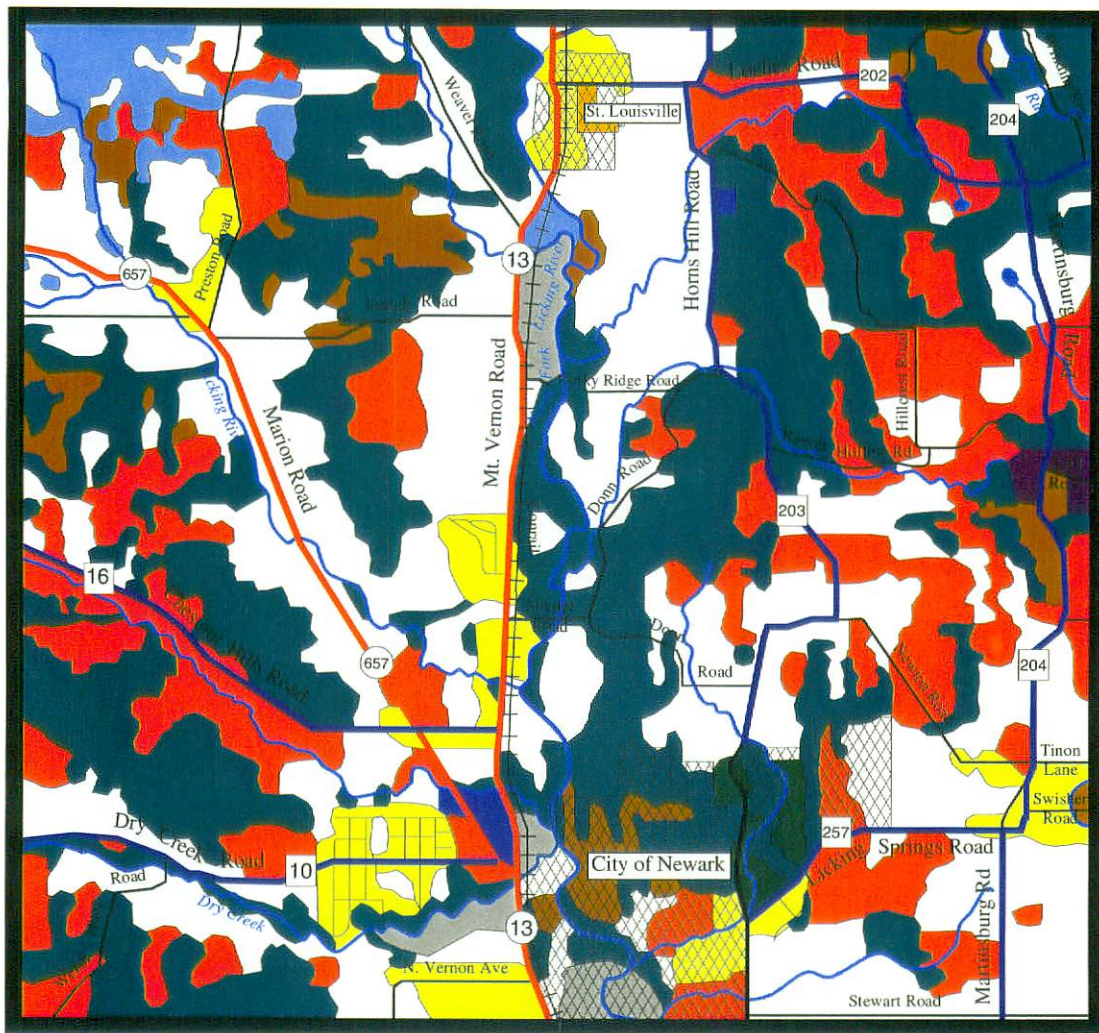
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
December 1st, 1983

Aside from the flood plain, there are several wetland areas in Newton Township. Wetland areas are defined in a number of ways, depending on the agency involved. Methods of identifying wetlands include examining the plant species present, checking for standing water, and identifying characteristic soil types. Wetlands in Newton Township identified by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources are shown on Figure 20, along with other land cover including pasture, deciduous forest land, and cropland.

Wetlands are important resources for several reasons. First, there are many unique plants and animals that make their homes in these areas. Second, wetlands provide valuable groundwater recharge by acting as filters for surface runoff percolating back into the aquifers below. Third, wetlands are an important resource because they serve to join surface and groundwater sources which can improve stream flow during drought periods. Fourth, during rainy periods, wetlands can absorb excess water and then let it slowly back into the surrounding land, averting potential flood damage. Finally, wetlands provide a valuable recreation resource.

Depending on the size and location of a wetland, various types of permits may be required for fill or development of the wetland.

FIGURE 20: WETLANDS AND WOODLANDS



Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Drainage

The vast majority of Licking County ultimately drains into the Muskingum River watershed. Most of the county is drained by the Licking River, which merges with the Muskingum River in Zanesville. Major tributaries of the Licking River include the North Fork of the Licking River, the South Fork of the Licking River (including Buckeye Lake), Raccoon Creek, Dry Creek, Clear Fork, Rocky Fork, and Brushy Fork (south of Hanover). The far southeastern corner of Licking County drains into Johnathan Creek which flows into the Muskingum River in southern Muskingum County. The far northeastern corner of the county drains into Wakatomika Creek which eventually joins the Muskingum River in Dresden. The westernmost fringe of the county drains into the Scioto River watershed. The headwaters of the numerous small tributaries west of the drainage divide eventually flow into (moving north to south) Big Walnut Creek, Blacklick Creek, and Little Walnut Creek. For a detailed explanation of the Pre- and Inter-glacial Drainage and Topography, see ***Ground Water Pollution Potential of Licking County, Ohio***, published by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, 1995.

COMMUNITY SERVICES & FACILITIES

Township Government

The township form of government was brought with the original settlers to the New England states around 1620. Twenty-two states have the Township form (or similar type) of local government. Townships in Licking county were formed in five mile squares from the Congress Lands 1798-1802 land grant.

Newton Township, as all townships in the State of Ohio, is overseen by a three member elected board of trustees. Township trustees are elected every four years and may be charged with providing artificial lighting for any public road, managing township cemeteries, providing proper waste disposal, overseeing zoning, providing police and fire protection, and constructing and maintaining township roads and Emergency Medical Services.

In order to carry out its duties, the board of trustees conduct semi-monthly meetings, as well as attending other township, county, and state meetings as deemed necessary. The board of trustees also supervises and directs the activities of the township fire department, the zoning inspector, the zoning commission, the road department, the cemetery department, and the board of zoning appeals. Finally, the trustees preserve order at all township meetings and elections and are available to the public for assistance in any and all problems that may arise.

FIGURE 21: NEWTON TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT			
<i>Government Officials and Boards</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Length of Term</i>	<i>Primary Responsibility</i>
Township Trustees	3	4 years	Conduct the majority of the business of the township; ensure and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the township
Township Clerk	1	4 years	Fiscal officer and secretary for the Township Trustees
Zoning Commission	5	5 years	Makes recommendations to the Township Trustees regarding changes to the township zoning resolution
Board of Zoning Appeals	5	5 years	Hears appeals of zoning requests for variances and conditional use permits
Zoning Inspector	1	1 year	Enforce the township zoning resolution and issue permits
Fire Chief	1	1 year	Oversees the fire protection services & EMS

The Newton Township zoning inspector is a paid part-time position appointed by the township trustees. The primary responsibility of the zoning inspector is to enforce the township zoning resolution as it exists. In carrying out this function, the zoning inspector reviews applications for zoning permits, conducts on-site inspections to ensure construction conforms to approved applications, investigates complaints and violations, maintains a record of non-conforming uses, and maintains the zoning text and map. During the years 1985 to 1996, 344 zoning permits were issued, an average of 28.7 permits per year. The largest number of permits granted in any one year was 45, and the smallest number of permits granted in a year was 16.

The Zoning Commission consists of five residents of the township appointed by the township trustees to serve staggered five year terms. The Zoning Commission is responsible for making recommendations to the township trustees concerning the interpretation and application of the township zoning resolution and comprehensive plan, as well as conducting hearings on requested district changes and initiating amendments to the zoning resolution. The Zoning Commission should also be involved in planning activities in their area and keep the township trustees informed of their deliberations.

The Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) is a five-member administrative body also appointed by the township trustees to serve staggered five year terms. The functions of the BZA are to hear appeals from the decisions of the zoning inspector and to consider requests for variances and conditional uses as outlined in the township zoning resolution.

The funds for Newton Township are outlined below:

FIGURE 22: FUNDS FOR NEWTON TOWNSHIP		
<i>Fund</i>	<i>Percentage of Fund 1977</i>	<i>Percentage of Fund 1997</i>
General Fund, including (but not limited to) fire, zoning, and highway purposes	23%	18%
Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund	5%	3%
Gasoline Tax Fund	16%	10%
Road and Bridge Fund	13%	16%
Cemetery Fund	23%	26%
Revenue Sharing	8%	0%
Five Year Levy Fund	12%	24%
Bond Retirement	0%	3%
Grand Total of All Funds	100%	100%

The following facilities are under the care and maintenance of the township:

FIGURE 23: NEWTON TOWNSHIP FACILITIES		
<i>Facility</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City</i>
Newton Town Hall & Garage	2551 Mount Vernon Road	Newark, OH
Newton Township Fire Department	Firehouse Drive	St. Louisville, OH
Wilson Cemetery	4254 Marion Road	Newark, OH
Marple Cemetery	Preston Road	
Evans Cemetery	Horns Hill Road	
Porter Cemetery	Weaver Road	

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

For the purposes of fire and emergency medical services (EMS), Newton Township is served principally by the Newton Township Volunteer Fire Department. The fire department is owned and operated by the township, and is manned by the all-volunteer Newton Township Volunteer Firefighter's Association. The department is housed in two fire stations. Station Number One is the primary station and is located on Firehouse Drive in the Village of St. Louisville. In 1989, the Newton Township Trustees, based on a recommendation from the Volunteer Firefighter's Association, responded to the need for better protection in the souther portion of the township where there is high-density development. As a result, the department opened Station Number Two in the township hall on Mount Vernon Road in Vanatta.

The department consists of forty-one members (including ten women) who provide professional fire protection and EMS "on call" 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. The department operates two fire engines, one tanker truck (new in 1996), two squads, one heavy rescue truck, one cave-in rescue trailer, one grass fire truck, one rescue boat, and one rescue snowmobile. A new fire tanker is currently being bid.

The Newton Township Volunteer Department has twelve professionally certified firefighters who have completed a minimum of 200 hours of fire/squad training. The other members of the department have completed a minimum of 36 hours of fire training. Nine members of the department are certified paramedics and an additional twenty are Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's). Of the twenty EMT's, nine are advanced Emergency Medical Technicians. Two members of the fire department are medical doctors; one serves as medical director for the department. Additionally, the department boasts two certified fire inspectors, three certified fire investigators, two certified fire instructors and one certified EMS instructor. The leadership of the department is provided by the following officers: one chief, one assistant chief, four captains, one squad coordinator, one fire training officer and one fire prevention officer.

In addition to providing fire and EMS services, the department is an important contributing member to rescue efforts throughout Licking County. The department has reciprocal mutual aid agreements with each fire department in Licking County. Additionally, Newton Township benefits from and contributes to the Licking County Rescue Team, an eight member force that specializes in dive/water, trench, high-angle rope and cave-in rescues. For critical, life-threatening traumas, the department utilizes the services of the Med-Flight emergency transport helicopter in Columbus, Ohio.

The Newton Township Volunteer Fire Department averages approximately 100 fire runs and 300 EMS runs each year. Response time averages 8.3 minutes for both fire and EMS. This reflects the time elapsed between when the call for help was placed and when the first responding unit arrives at the scene of the emergency. Calls are dispatched to the department members' pagers and radios via the county's centralized 911 dispatching.

In order to encourage the continuation of the volunteer services and to stimulate interest in the fire and EMS services, the department sponsors "Explorers." The Explorers is a group of boy scouts between the ages of 14 and 21 who "shadow" fire department members in an effort to gain basic understanding of the fire and EMS services. This nurturing often results in these junior firefighters gaining affection for the work and the community served, and becoming full-time volunteers at the age of 18. Other recruitment efforts include community cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) classes.

The department's operating fund, new fire and EMS vehicles are funded by Newton Township property tax levies. The department also provides services to a portion of Eden Township for a fee outlined in a contractual agreement. Additionally, the association sponsors recurring fund-raising dinners and car shows to raise money for specialized tools and emergency equipment.

Police Service

Newton Township receives law enforcement and crime protection services from the Licking County Sheriff's Office in the Licking County Justice Center, Newark, Ohio. The Licking County Sheriff's Office is Ohio's only triple-accredited agency of its kind and one of only ten in the nation. The Sheriff divides Licking County into two districts, east and west. Newton Township is classified as a member of the East District. The Licking County Sheriff's Office patrol division is divided into three eight-hour shifts. Day shift starts at 7:00 AM and ends at 3:00 PM with seven deputies and one supervisor on duty. Afternoon shift begins at 3:00 PM and ends at 11:00 PM with eight deputies and one supervisor assigned. Finally, midnight shift begins at 11:00 PM and ends at 7:00 AM. Five deputies and one supervisor are assigned to this shift. In addition to these three shifts, an officer is assigned to an overlap shift starting at 8:00 PM and ending at 4:00 AM. Because of time off, four deputies and one supervisor typically patrol at any time. **The average response time for an officer responding to an emergency call in Newton Township is between 2 and 20 minutes.**

In 1996, the Sheriff's Office responded to a total of 523 calls in Newton Township, of which only nine (1.72%) were classified as violent crimes involving force or threat of force (assault, murder, rape or robbery). These 523 calls represent only 3.81% of the total Licking County calls the Sheriff responded to during 1996. The largest number of calls in Newton Township were traffic-related (15.68%), with "check on person" (14.53%) calls being the second most frequent call. "Check on person" calls are primarily 911 calls that are "hang-ups" and an officer is dispatched to check on the situation. Theft (8.41%) and non-injury accidents (7.27%) round out the third and fourth spots respectively in Newton's statistics.

The Village of St. Louisville receives law enforcement from the St. Louisville Police Department. **The department employs one police chief, 1 full-time officer, 2 auxiliary and 5 part-time officers.**

Hospital and Medical Facilities

There are no hospitals, doctor's offices, or clinics in Newton Township, though there is a foster care training and treatment facility [House of New Hope, 8135 Mount Vernon Road, St. Louisville, (740) 745-2651]. The majority of available doctors, clinics, and nursing homes are located in the surrounding areas of Newark, Granville, Johnstown, Columbus, Zanesville, and Mount Vernon. The nearest hospital facilities are Licking Memorial Hospital in Newark, Knox Community Hospital in Mount Vernon, and Children's Hospital and Mt. Carmel East in Columbus.

FIGURE 24: AVAILABLE HOSPITAL FACILITIES

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>	<i>Services Available**</i>
Children's Health Care Center 75 S. Terrace Ave. Newark, OH 43055 (740) 522-3221		Outpatient services, including: Lab services; Radiology; Speech and Electrocardiogram testing
Children's Hospital 700 Children's Drive Columbus, OH (614) 722-2000	282	Complete Medical Services for Children
Knox Community 1330 Coshocton Rd. Mount Vernon, OH (740) 393-9000	100	Maternity Care, Psychiatric Care, ICU and CCU, 24-Hour Emergency Care, Outpatient Services
Licking Memorial 1320 W. Main St. Newark, OH 43055 (740) 348-4000	150	Birth Center, Cardiology, Emergency Care, Nephrology and Dialysis, Psychiatric Care, Chemical Dependency Treatment, Pain Management, Outpatient Services
Mt. Carmel East 6001 E. Broad St. Columbus, OH (614) 234-6000	292	Birth Center, Cancer Institute, Cardiology, Emergency Care, Outpatient Services
Newark Surgery Center 2000 Tamarack Rd. Newark, OH 43055 (740) 788-6000		Outpatient services, including: Ear, nose & throat; General surgery; Gastroenterology; Gynecology; Plastic surgery; Podiatry; Ophthalmology; Oral surgery; Orthopedics; Pain management; and Urology

**These distances are approximate*

***This is not an all-inclusive list of available services*

Medical services for small animals are available at the Cold Spring Animal Clinic located at 2014 Mount Vernon Road, (740) 366-5449. Services for large and small animals are available through Richard Ramsmeier, DVM at 29 N Central Avenue in Utica, (740) 892-2610.

Daycare Facilities

In addition to private, in-home daycare, Newton Township residents have several daycare options. Local daycare facilities include Newton Township Elementary services, Peter Pan Child Care, and Northtowne Kids Club.

FIGURE 25: NEWTON TOWNSHIP DAYCARE FACILITIES	
<i>Facility</i>	<i>Services Available</i>
Newton Elementary School Mount Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 745-5831	Child Care before and after school
Peter Pan Child Care 385 Mount Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 345-9130	Field Trips Social and Physical Development 18 months to 8 years <i>Hours: 6:00 AM to 5:30 PM</i>
Northtowne Kids Club 129 Moull Street Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-5437	Gymnastics Computer Programs Education Programs Infant to 9 years <i>Hours: 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM</i>

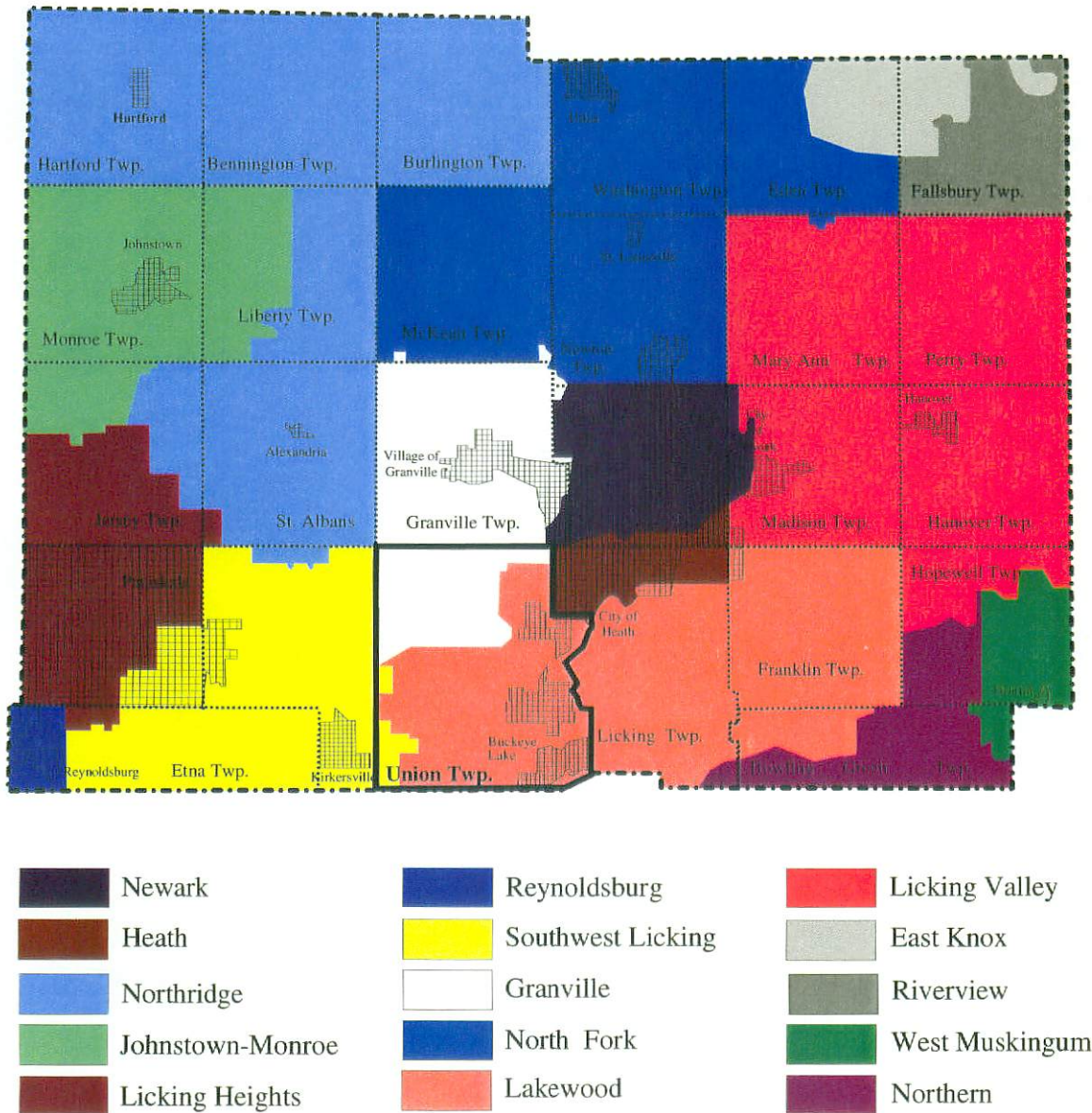
Schools

Newton Township is contained completely within the North Fork School District (Figures 26 and 27). North Fork Local School District extends over 93 square miles and four townships — Eden, McKean, Washington, and Newton. The district served 1,899 students in 1995 and 1,961 in 1996. The students are housed among four buildings. The high school, Utica High School, is located in Utica and serves 551 students. The middle school, Utica Junior High School, is also located in Utica and serves 321 students. There are two elementary schools, Utica Elementary and Newton Elementary, which serve 514 and 513 students, respectively.

For those students that wish to attend Blessed Sacrament School and St. Francis School, there is bus transportation available.

FIGURE 26: NORTH FORK LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT			
<i>School</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
Newton Elementary Mt. Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 745-5831 <i>Bus Garage: (740) 892-2871</i>	481	513	+6.7%
Utica Elementary 145 Mill Road Utica, OH 43080 (740) 892-2551 <i>Bus Garage: (740) 892-2871</i>	475	514	+8.2%
Utica Jr High School 260 N. Jefferson St. Utica, OH 43080 (740) 892-2855 <i>Bus Garage: (740) 892-2871</i>	310	321	+3.5%
Utica High School 260 N. Jefferson St. Utica, OH 43080 (740) 892-2691 <i>Bus Garage: (740) 892-2871</i>	677	551	-18.6%
Licking County Joint Vocational School 150 Price Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-3351 for Students (740) 366-3358 for Adult Education	n/a	55	-18.6%
<i>Totals</i>	<i>1943</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>+0.57%</i>

FIGURE 27: LICKING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Local Libraries

There are no libraries in Newton Township. However, area residents are served by several libraries elsewhere in Licking County.

FIGURE 28: LICKING COUNTY LIBRARIES			
<i>Library</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City, State, Zip</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Alexandria Public Library	10 Maple Street	Alexandria, OH 43001	924-3561
Granville Public Library	217 E. Broad Street	Granville, OH 43023	587-0196
Pataskala Public Library	101 S. Vine Street	Pataskala, OH 43062	927-9986
Utica Public Library	15 N. Main Street	Utica, OH 43080	892-2400
Licking County Genealogical Society	743 E. Main Street	Newark, OH 43055	345-3571
Newark Public Library	88 W. Church Street	Newark, OH 43055	349-1845
Newark Public Library: Emerson R. Miller Branch	990 W. Main Street	Newark, OH 43055	344-2155

All these libraries are usable by Newton Township residents. In addition to these facilities, the Emerson R. Miller Branch of the Newark Public Library operates a Bookmobile that travels through Licking County.

The Bookmobile operates on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, traveling to the local schools from 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM and through local communities from 3:45 PM to 8:30 PM. The Bookmobile will also make special trips to homebound people, nursing homes, pre-schools, and senior citizen centers. Usually staying in each location for a half-hour, the Bookmobile offers many services. Book selections include a complete reference library, juvenile and adult fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, and large-print books. There are also magazines, videos, and audio tapes available for checkout.

Parks and Recreation

There are three park/recreation areas located in Newton Township: the park at Newton Elementary School, the St. Louisville Park, and the Licking Springs Trout Club. The locations of these areas and the amenities of each are listed in Figure 29.

FIGURE 29: NEWTON TOWNSHIP RECREATION AREAS		
<i>Park/Recreation Area</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Features</i>
Newton Elementary School	6645 Mt. Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 745-5982	Two (2) Baseball Diamonds Three (3) Swing Sets Basketball Court Sliding Board Monkey Bars
St. Louisville Park	East School Street St. Louisville, OH 43071	Five (5) Baseball Diamonds Horseshoe Pit Basketball Court Two (2) Swing Sets Merry-Go-Round Monkey Bars Community Center
Licking Springs Trout Club	2250 Horns Hill Road Newark, OH 43055	18 Hole Golf Course Restaurant Motel Banquet Facilities

Civic Organizations

There are a wide variety of organizations to choose from for those community members who wish to participate in organized civic groups. Groups range from national organizations to local groups; from senior citizens to youths. Figure 31 below lists only a portion of those organizations; many area churches also have active civic organizations.

FIGURE 30: NEWTON TOWNSHIP AREA CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS			
<i>Business and Professional Groups</i>			
Business & Professional Women Kay Hartman: 345-6410	International Training in Communication 2520 Burg Street Granville, OH 43023	Moundbuilders Toastmasters Phil Zigos: 344-1987	National Association of Retired Federal Employees Clyde Kyle: 323-1865
American Business Women's Association Debra Kelley: 522-5222	Soroptimist International of Newark Vicki Miller: 366-4360	Twentieth Century Club 62 W. Locust Street Newark, OH 43055 349-9646	TWIGS - Licking Memorial Hospital 1320 W. Main Street Newark, OH 43055 Karen Freeman: 366-3214
<i>Druids</i>	<i>Eagles</i>	<i>Elks</i>	<i>Jaycees</i>
United Order of Druids 19 W. Harrison Street Newark, OH 43055 John Wolfe: 345-7235	Licking County Aerie FOE #387 52 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 Jim Loughman: 349-8221 or 345-8591	Elks Lodge 73 N. Third Street Newark, OH 43055 Ed Charron: 345-7315	Newark Jaycees 8215 Marion Rd NE Newark, OH 43055 Laura Tucker: 745-2265
<i>Kiwanis</i>		<i>Law Enforcement</i>	<i>Lions Club</i>
Moundbuilders Kiwanis Club 196 S. Fifth Street Newark, OH 43055 Murrell Swartz: 344-4206	Newark Kiwanis Club PO Box 101 Newark, OH 43055 Lewis Hullinger: 344-5683	Licking County Chapter FOP Lodge 38 S. Third Street Newark, OH 43055 345-0416	Newark Lions Club Buckham House Sixth and W. Main Newark, OH 43055 Dave Forgraves: 345-0149

<i>Maennerchor</i>	<i>Masonic</i>	<i>Moose</i>	<i>Rotary</i>
Newark Maennerchor 195 W. Orchard St Newark, OH 43055 Herman Larson: 587-0593 or 323-1163	Newark Masonic Temple 46 N. Fourth Street Newark, OH 43055 345-5275	Moose Lodge 235 W. National Drive Newark, OH 43055 323-0845	Newark Rotary PO Box 145 Newark, OH 43055 Bob McGaughy: 344-0331
<i>Sertoma</i>		<i>Teheran Grotto</i>	
Utica Sertoma 303 N. Central Utica, OH 43080 Bob Smith: 892-2953	Moundbuilders Sertoma PO Box 331 Newark, OH 43055 John Williams: 349-7825	Newark Teheran Grotto 124 Waterworks Road Newark, OH 43055 Gordon Hetrich: 366-2691	
<i>Veteran Affiliated Groups</i>			
American Gold Star Mothers Naomi Ford: 323-1742	Blue Star Mothers Group 20 S. Second Street Newark, OH 43055 Dorothy McFarland: 366-4750	DAR Hetuck Chapter 196 Mound Street Newark, OH 43055 Mrs. James Elliot: 366-5224	Disabled American Veterans <i>Robert Cox Memorial,</i> <i>Chapter Unit 23</i> 61 Leonard Avenue Newark, OH 43055 323-4163
Licking County Veterans Service Commission 22 S. Second Street Newark, OH 43055 Gerald Minton: 349-6550	Navy Mothers Group 20 S. Second Street Newark, OH 43055 Cecilia Williams: 366-1954	Newark American Legion Post #85 58 E. Main Street Newark, OH 43055 Ray Postlethwaite: 345-2346	Newark VFW Unit #1060 469 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 Paul Martindale: 345-0863
Newark VFW Auxiliary #1060 469 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 JoAnne Booher: 345-0863	Utica American Legion Post #92 10 S. Washington St Utica, OH 43080 Frank Grennel: 892-3435	Utica American Legion Auxiliary #92 10 S. Washington St Utica, OH 43080 Mrs. Louis Glover: 892-3435	VFW Post President Auxiliary 140 W. Church (YMCA) 275-77 E. Main Street Newark, OH 43055
Vietnam Veterans of America — Chapter #55 275-77 E. Main Street PO Box 624 Newark, OH 43055			

Churches

FIGURE 31: NEWTON TOWNSHIP CHURCHES	
Apostolic Resting Place 1881 Mt. Vernon Rd. Newark, OH 43055 366-0622	Chatham United Methodist Church 73456 Preston Road Newark, OH 43055 745-5486
Christ the King Church 4427 Marion Rd. Newark, OH 43055 745-5433	Church of God 2181 Riggs Rd. N.E. Newark, OH 43055 366-2277
Eagles Nest Tabernacle 10015 Loches Rd. N.E. St. Louisville, OH 43071	Faith Outreach Fellowship 2555 Mt. Vernon Rd. Newark, OH 43055 745-2837
Northside Church of Christ 4588 Marion Rd. N.E. Newark, OH 43055 745-2258	St. Luke's Lutheran Church 2569 Mt. Vernon Rd. Newark, OH 43071 745-5998
ST. LOUISVILLE CHURCHES	
Free Will Baptist Church 70 N. Sugar St. St. Louisville, OH 43071	Methodist Church 132 Sugar St. St. Louisville, OH 43071
St. Louisville Christian 127 Sugar St. St. Louisville, OH 43071 745-2076	St. Paul Lutheran Church 37 S. Main St. St. Louisville, OH 43071 745-2641
NEWTON TOWNSHIP AREA CHURCHES	
<i>Church of Christ</i>	
Bell Church of Christ 20871 Bell Church Rd. Utica, OH 43080 892-3904	Church of Christ 7738 Fallsburg Road Newark, OH 43055 745-5834
Eden Church of Christ 10052 Eden Church Rd. St. Louisville, OH 43071 745-2540	Highwater Congregational Church 1213 Dutch Lane Road N.W. St. Louisville, OH 43071 745-1281

Mennonite		Presbyterian	
Melita Fellowship Church 9956 Camp Ohio Rd. N.E. Utica, OH 43080 745-5923		Utica Presbyterian Church 9 S. Main Street Utica, OH 43080 892-2621	
Baptist			
Utica Baptist Temple 57 N. Central Avenue Utica, OH 43080 892-4020	Bible Baptist Church 50 Price Road N.E. Newark, OH 43055 366-6012	Fredonia Baptist Church 6673 North Street Rd Granville, OH 43023 587-3423	Fairview Free Will Baptist Church 15271 Vance Road Utica, OH 43080 892-4114
Christian Disciples of Christ			
Central Christian Church 587 Mt. Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 366-4961		St. Louisville Christian Church 127 Sugar Street St. Louisville, OH 43071 745-2076	
United Methodist			
Homer Charge United Methodist Church 1274 Homer Rd. N.W. Homer, OH 43027 892-3672	Wright Memorial United Methodist Church 735 Mt. Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 366-2120		United Methodist Church 626 North Street Utica, OH 43080 892-2621
Catholic			
Church of the Nativity 126 Main Street Utica, OH 43080 892-2321	Blessed Sacrament 378 E. Main Street Newark, OH 43055 345-4290	St. Edwards Catholic Church 785 Newark Road Granville, OH 43023 587-3254	St. Francis DeSales 66 Granville Street Newark, OH 43055 345-9874
Jehovah's Witnesses		Wesleyan	Pentecostal
Jehovah's Witnesses North Newark, OH 43055 366-4561	Jehovah's Witnesses South Granville, OH 43055 587-1301	Community Wesleyan Church 161 Myrtle Avenue Newark, OH 43055 366-4220	Christian Fellowship Church 975 Mt. Vernon Road Newark, OH 43055 366-7931
Nazarene		Non-Denominational	
Hillside Church -- The Nazarene 892 Millersburg Road Utica, OH 43080 892-3718		Faith Outreach Fellowship 2555 Mt. Vernon Rd. Newark, OH 43055 745-2837	

Other Services

Newton Township residents were asked if they felt that certain services not now provided were needed. Residents were asked to rate services on a five-point scale, with #1 being the most needed and #5 being a least needed service. The top request, with 55.3% of survey respondents ranking it "most needed," was for toll-free (local) calling to the outlying areas of Licking County. Toll-free calling to Columbus was supported by 34.4% of survey respondents. Although the township cannot directly provide this service, it can lobby the telephone company (ALTEL) on behalf of its citizens. Intense competition among long distance service providers creates an ideal atmosphere to pursue these negotiations. Another service that received a high response rate (49.7% saying most needed) was the creation of an area fire district. Finally, 37.6% of residents thought that natural gas was a most needed service.

As for services that were not desirable to township residents, the largest percentage of "least needed" votes went to central sewer and central water.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP FACT SHEET

Newton Township Population:	3,138 persons (1990) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 570 (18.2%) live in urban areas2. 2,568 (81.8%) live in rural areas<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. 212 (6.8%) farm
Licking County Population:	128,300 persons (1990) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 69,503 (54.2%) live in urban areas2. 58,797 (45.8%) live in rural areas<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. 2,847 (2.2%) farm
Median Home Value:	\$56,200 (1990)
Sales Tax:	State of Ohio 6.0%, Licking County 1.0%
School System:	North Fork School District
Recreational Facilities:	Newton Elementary School, St. Louisville Park, Licking Springs Trout Club
Hospitals:	Licking Memorial Health Systems, Newark
Utility Companies:	Natural Gas — National Gas and Oil Corporation; Columbia Gas Electric — Ohio Power, Licking Rural Electric Central Water and Sewer — None in unincorporated areas Telephone — Alltel Company Cable — None
Economy:	Agricultural base
Climate:	The climate is moderate, with little snowfall accumulating during the winter months. <i>Mean Temperature — 51.4°F</i> <i>July — 73°F</i> <i>January — 26.8°F</i> <i>Average Precipitation — 41.5"</i>
Geography:	Newton Township is located just northeast of the center of Licking County. The county is strategically located in the Licking River Valley near the center of Ohio, just east of the Columbus Metropolitan Area. In fact, Licking County is part of the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economy and Employment

The main economic industry in Newton Township is agriculture; the majority of the land in the township is devoted to agricultural uses. According to the community survey, agriculture employs 47.4% of the people who work in Newton Township. Of those employed in agriculture, the most common farm size is less than 50 acres, followed closely by farms of 100-300 acres.

Newton Township consists of approximately 16,500 acres, of which about 40% is classified as prime farmland due to soil type. The majority of the prime farmland lies along the major watercourses in the township, including the North Fork of the Licking River, Clear Fork, and Dry Creek. The ASCS records show slightly over 10,000 acres classified as farms; 4500 of that 10,000 acres is cropland.

The primary crops in Newton Township are corn, soybeans, and hay. Most of the non-cropland agricultural areas are either pasture or woodland.

Over the past 40 years, encroachment by individual residences and subdivisions has drastically reduced the amount of prime farmland available for cropping. The loss of farmland is continuing to accelerate.

There are several commercial establishments and home occupation businesses in Newton Township and the unincorporated villages of Vanatta and Chatham. Figure 32 lists the names and addresses of several local businesses.

FIGURE 32: BUSINESSES LOCATED IN NEWTON TOWNSHIP			
<i>Business</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City, State, Zip</i>	<i>Phone</i>
B & E Farm Equipment	8311 Mt. Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	366-5017
Baker Upholstery	7318 Licking Springs Rd	Newark, OH 43055	366-2663
Bear's Barn and Pub	7467 Mt Vernon Rd NE	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-2740
Bentley's Dog & Hunting Supply	35 Dry Creek Road	Newark, OH 43055	366-3682
Bevard Well Service	4980 Chestnut Hills Rd NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-5370
Broken Arrow Archery	2984 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-5443

Camron Sales, Inc.	2525 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-1200
Classic Monograms	5760 Chestnut Hills Rd NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-1368
Colorscares by Design	2097 Mt. Vernon Rd.	Newark, OH 43071	366-2874
Delta Electric	2500 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-5371
Dry Creek Concrete	2097 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	366-3333
Duke Oil Co. (Englefield)	1919 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	366-1793
Fred's Used Cars & Service	2647 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-2336
Goodwin's Sand and Gravel	6824 Mount Vernon Rd NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-2603
Howard's Lawn Equipment Repair	5844 Mount Vernon Rd NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-1383
J.D. Service	3800 Martinsburg Road NE	Newark, OH 43071	366-1702
Jackie's Fashion Hideaway	2777 Chestnut Hills Rd NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-5866
Jenkin's Welding and Machine	7730 Martinsburg Road NE	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5484
Jobs and Jobs Drilling	7295 Mt Vernon Rd NE	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-2325
Jones Drywall	424 Dry Creek Road	Newark, OH 43055	366-1338
Klein's Automotive Repair	7455 Mt. Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5448
Lindsay Soft Water	7805 Mt. Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5885
Lord Howards, Inc	2525 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-2986

Mankins Construction, Inc	2525 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-5003
Marywood Farm Market	Mt. Vernon Rd.	Newark, OH 43055	
Phil's Fix It Shop	8888 Swisher Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	366-4168
Jeff Posey Construction	5787 St. Joseph Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-5374
Proto Springs: Springs Wire Forms & Clips	2526 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-3373
Redskin Transport Company	6824 Mt Vernon Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-5965
Rolf's Small Engine Repair	8373 Licking Springs Road	Newark, OH 43055	366-6647
Spring Meadow Fencing	6300 Donn Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-2561
Steve's Car Care	4294 Dry Creek Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	366-9592
Train Car LTD	21 Williams Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-2798
Van Wey Sand and Gravel, Inc	6824 Mt Vernon Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	745-5965
Vannatta's Convenience Store	2646 Mt Vernon Road	Newark, OH 43055	745-5937
Welsh Hills Guest House	3381 Welsh Hills Road NE	Newark, OH 43055	
Wright Automotive Works	8291 Mt Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5444
BUSINESSES LOCATED IN ST. LOUISVILLE			
<i>Business</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City, State, Zip</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Bill's BBQ	8290 Mt. Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-2933
Dush Tire & Alignment	156 S. Sugar St.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5910

Freddies Inn	8352 Mt. Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	
Homer & Maude's Village Store	8260 Mt Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-2768
House of New Hope Foster Treatment Center	8135 Mt. Vernon Rd.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	345-5437
Howard Electric	286 Sugar St.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5786
Nick's Pizza	6 S. Sugar St.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-2387
St. Louisville Post Office	27 Sugar St.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5792
Sugar's Salon	358 S. Sugar St.	St. Louisville, OH 43071	745-5088

The 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing indicated that the unemployment rate for Newton Township was 4.1%. This was just lower than the 6.1% unemployment rate given for all of Licking County. About 26% of persons over 18 years of age in Newton Township had at least some college or a college degree. For the county as a whole, this number was a little higher at 34%. Finally, about 23% of persons age 18 or over in Newton Township have never completed high school; this statistic is also 23% at the county level.

In Newton Township, the largest percentage of households who responded to the survey have people who work in the City of Newark with 31.5%, followed by households with retired persons at 18.4%. Only 10.7% of the households in the township have persons who work in Newton Township. These survey results indicate that the township is largely a "bedroom community," and not an employment center.

PART II

PUBLIC INPUT

Public input for the Newton Township Comprehensive Plan was gathered by three different methods: A community survey sent in the spring of 1997, a public hearing/nominal group technique (NGT) held in July 1997, and by public meetings. These three methods of gaining public comment produced a rich source of information that provided the foundation for the Newton Township Comprehensive Plan.

Community Survey

The Newton Township Comprehensive Plan community survey was conducted in the spring of 1997. One thousand forty-five (1045) surveys were sent and distributed to residents and land owners of Newton Township. Almost 25% of those contacted returned the survey.

The survey was conducted in an effort to gain a more complete picture of the community and to gather information about the citizen's opinions, needs, and concerns in regard to improving their quality of life over the next twenty years. Highlights of the survey are listed below.

- The majority of people in Newton Township have lived in the township for at least 11 years; the majority of respondents have lived in the township more than 30 years
- 40% of the respondents are between the ages of 45 and 65
- The largest percentage of those surveyed work in the City of Newark (31.5%) or are retired (18.4%)
- 47.4% of the respondents are employed in agriculture
- 53% of the respondents enjoy living in Newton Township because they are "close to nature"; 90% support preserving the rural atmosphere
- Newton Township residents think there is an adequate supply of housing, industrial, and commercial development
- The most needed services in Newton, according to the survey, are toll-free phone to Columbus & outlying Licking County, a recycling program, an area fire district, and the availability of natural gas
- The respondents felt that there was a need for social programs for children, teens and seniors
- Residents do not want centralized water and sewer
- 82.8 % of residents would like to see a periodic township report in a local newspaper

For the complete text of the survey and a list of the results please see Appendix I.

Conclusions from Survey

Newton Township has a stable population base. Many of the residents own their own land, are middle aged, and have lived in Newton Township for many years. A stable population base would indicate a solid financial base for the township, less crime, and a stronger sense of community for the residents. Most residents do not want any change in Newton Township. These people agree that housing supply is adequate, that commercial and industrial development should not take place, and that they would not support central water and sewer service.

Nominal Group Technique

A Nominal Group Technique (NGT) meeting was held on July 15th, 1997, at the St. Louisville firehouse in Newton Township. The purpose of the NGT was twofold. First, the NGT was held to get feedback from residents about the township's growth over the next twenty years. Secondly, the NGT was held to double-check the comprehensiveness of the survey, and to ensure all major issues were acknowledged. Input of this type, directly from the residents, is vital in developing the **Goals and Objectives** section of this plan and ensuring that the concerns of the community are addressed to the greatest extent possible.

NGT participants were divided into four groups:

1. Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources
2. Transportation
3. Utilities, Community Services, and Education
4. Development (Commercial, Industrial, Residential)

The participants brain stormed to come up with several ideas and concerns related to their group topic. The groups then ranked their comments in order of importance. The results of the NGT are listed below. The top five concerns in each category are listed first (with #1 being the most important issue).

A. Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Issues

1. Preservation of natural water resources (aquifers)
2. Lack of park facilities and recreation facilities
3. Concerns over gravel pits -- appearance, future use, etc.
4. Need for a swimming pool
5. Concerns over maintenance of any recreation or park facilities -- NIMBY issues (**Not In My Back Yard**)

Other comments:

Concerns over flood waters washing out infrastructure, stream banks, etc.

B. Transportation Issues

1. Congestion on State Route 13
2. Safety and maintenance of township roads and county roads
3. Snyder Road and other State Route 13 access issues
Includes: Donn Road and access to the North Fork River
4. Speed control on all roads
5. Need for an outerbelt connecting Route 13 to Route 16 east

Other comments:

Public Transportation may someday become an issue

County review of guard rails

C. Utilities, Community Services, and Education Issues

1. Efficiency, special needs, funding, and quality of education
2. Concerns over the negative impacts of water and sewer lines (cost, development, etc)
3. Concerns over the effect Newark's growth has/may have on Newton Township
4. Need for more community services (such as a community pool and parks), and better advertisement (and utilization) of existing services
5. Concerns that bus routes are too long school children

Other comments:

Possibility of a township trash pick-up service

Continued excellence of the fire department

Utility companies need to condense, cooperate, and cohabitate areas.

County (as opposed to cities) should be pushed to get involved with utility services

Desire for a bike path in Newton Township

Is the response time of the police adequate?

Road frontage and access issues -- feelings are that current regulations are very restrictive

D. Development Issues (inc. Residential, Industrial, & Commercial)

1. Residents want preservation of the rural atmosphere
2. Desire for light industrial to strengthen and support the tax base; impacts of such development
3. Incorporation or creation of districts to stop the northward sprawl of Newark
4. Three-way tie: Protection of property values
 Improved maintenance of township roads
 Control of high-density residential development and its impacts
5. Find a way to increase revenues without burdening the citizens

Other comments:

Concerns over township regulations

Desire for bigger minimum lot sizes and required square footage in township

Need to develop commercial development standards

Need to develop environmental regulations for development

Zoning for/ allowing/ controlling home occupations

Knowledge of the Licking County Subdivision Regulations by the township trustees and building codes

Concern over law enforcement response time

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

What is a Goal?

A **GOAL** is a general statement concerning a desirable future state. "Aspiration" is another term that can be used to describe such a statement. Basically, the goal statement is going to be something that would be the ideal. Goals should not be impossible dreams, nor should they be things that may just happen on their own. Goals are realized through *objectives*.

An **OBJECTIVE** describes how the goal might be achieved. These will be realistic, practical, specific steps that can be taken towards the realization of the goal. There will be numerous objectives for every goal.

Land Use

Current residents of Newton Township enjoy living in the area because of its lack of congestion, low housing density, and the natural surroundings.. In order to preserve these attributes, it is important that Newton Township manage development in such a way that continues to foster a sense of rural atmosphere and sense of community. The future land use development of Newton Township will determine the character of this community. Residents, businesses, and visitors to Newton Township need to feel that they are in, and part of, a rural community. The most direct approach to presenting this sense of community pride and rural atmosphere is through the careful management of land use and growth. The development of the land, the coordination between differing uses, and the balance of serving community needs and preserving a rural atmosphere, all effect the image of an area.

GOAL 1: Promote the orderly development and preservation of land uses.

OBJECTIVES: Continue to encourage agricultural uses throughout the area. Simply because an area is designated for future development does not mean that agricultural activities can not or should not exist there.

Identify and preserve land uses such as wetlands, floodplains, and land with steep slopes.

Promote the use of cluster planned communities as a method of preserving agricultural land and open space.

Work with the Licking County Planning Commission by actively participating in the site review process of developments in the township.

GOAL 2: Minimize conflict between industrial, commercial, residential, and agricultural land uses.

OBJECTIVES: Direct future business development to compact, strategically designated locations. Require screening and/or buffers between areas of conflicting use. Encourage perennial plantings as screens to aid in reducing runoff.

In subdivision review, allow for transitional types of uses between conflicting uses, such as permanent open space between single-family and agricultural uses.

Ensure that any areas proposed for light industrial uses are not in close proximity to any residential development.

GOAL 3: Encourage and protect agriculture and working farms as an essential part of the township's rural character.

OBJECTIVES: Identify prime farmland and make its preservation a priority.

Protect areas designated as agricultural districts from scattered residential development, which often conflicts with normal agricultural operations.

Prevent the creation of new residential lots in agricultural districts.

Keep new development at a minimum by increasing lot sizes (possibly to five acre lots) **OR** minimize the impact of new development by promoting rural cluster development.

GOAL 4: Closely examine the existing Zoning Resolution and revise it where necessary to meet these objectives.

OBJECTIVES: "A zoning ordinance is not and should not be an inflexible code but, rather, a mechanism by which the community is afforded basic protection against the negative impacts of development while it still encourages flexibility and innovation."

Maintain minimum lot size, while allowing some form of rural cluster development to preserve the same net density.

Add a Flood Plain Overlay District to minimize or prohibit permanent development in frequently flooded land.

Add a Transportation Corridor Overlay District to ensure rural scenic vistas from Newton's primary roadways and reduce the number of new driveway cuts and negative traffic impacts.

Residential Development

Residential development will be the type of development that Newton Township will see most often over the next 20 years. Because centralized water and sewer will not be available in many portions of the township, the minimum lot sizes and zoning will continue to be crucial factors in determining future density. Nearly 64% of the survey respondents indicated that the minimum lot size should remain at its current size of 2 acres. The current transportation network and the need to limit direct access points along certain arterials will also limit residential density. However, there is also a need to ensure that there are housing options for the current and future residents of the area. There must be a balance between the provision of housing for community residents, the ability of the land to handle development, and the preservation of the area's rural atmosphere.

GOAL 1: Provide an atmosphere that is conducive to development of fair housing for all the people of the township, while assuring that all development is for the long term advantage of the township.

OBJECTIVES: Develop a plan that clearly states which areas of the township are best suited for residential development.

Continue to develop plans and review zoning requirements such as minimum lot sizes to ensure that zoning regulations are adequate to meet a changing world.

Work with developers to make sure that residential growth conforms to township zoning.

Identify prime farmland and make its preservation a priority.

Maintain the rural atmosphere.

Utilize floodplains for land uses such as public parks and open space rather than promoting development within them.

Continue to enforce current zoning regulations.

GOAL 2: Allow for a variety of housing types to satisfy the diverse needs of current and future residents.

OBJECTIVES: Provide housing opportunities for a variety of household types, including senior citizens, families, young married couples, and singles.

Encourage higher-density housing where the necessary services (such as water and sewer) can be provided.

GOAL 3: Recognize that the residents wish to preserve the rural atmosphere of the area..

OBJECTIVES: Limit development to maintain the “close to nature” feelings that are so important to the residents of Newton Township.

Limit development to help free the contamination of toxins in our water sources.

Make sure that Zoning Resolution requirements are enforced.

Educate residents about what zoning is and what Newton Township requires.

Update the Zoning Resolution requirements periodically.

Commercial and Industrial Development

According to the community survey, 71.1% of Newton Township residents do not want any more commercial development in the area, and 52.5% of residents do not want any business or industrial development. Therefore, future commercial, business, and industrial development proposals will be closely scrutinized.

Despite the survey results, residents should be prepared to deal with any commercial development that may come to Newton Township. Commercial and industrial development must be carefully planned for and managed. Natural resources and existing residents need to be protected from developments that would be detrimental to their value. People and goods must have sufficient access to such development, and such development should not disrupt current traffic flows. Finally, this type of development must be built in a style and appearance that blends and compliments Newton’s rural atmosphere. In summary, any commercial and industrial development in Newton Township should not disrupt the area’s rural atmosphere, but should enhance it.

GOAL 1: Consider only limited commercial development proposals that are compatible with the rural atmosphere of the area.

OBJECTIVES: Allow for some types of home occupations with certain restrictions, such as limited advertising (i.e. sign restrictions), restricted business hours, and periodic review of permits.

Designate areas for commercial development that would be least harmful to, or would create the least impact on, the natural environment.

Restrict noise, glare, pollution, etc. in commercial areas for the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

Enforce zoning requirements in commercial areas.

GOAL 2: Require attractive, clean, compact, and unified business areas to avoid the appearance of urban sprawl.

OBJECTIVES: Focus new commercial development around existing commercial uses within the Township.

Develop strict commercial zoning requirements for landscaping, buffer areas, noise, parking, signs, and road access.

GOAL 3: Consider only limited commercial and light industrial development that can provide quality employment opportunities and strengthen the tax base of the area, without disrupting the rural atmosphere.

OBJECTIVES: Concentrate future commercial and light industrial development so as to be least intrusive on existing residential development and agricultural areas.

Develop strict industrial zoning requirements for landscaping, buffer areas, noise, parking, signs, and road access.

Designate areas for light industrial development that would be least harmful to, or would create the least impact on, the natural environment.

Transportation

The purpose of a transportation network is to establish efficient movement of people and goods and to contribute to the orderly development of the area. The network of roads in Newton Township provide the base for future development throughout the area. Roads alone can determine where development can, and cannot, occur. The only arterial that runs through the area (as classified by the *Licking County Subdivision Regulations*) is State Route 13. S.R. 13 provides natural areas for community corridors and gateways. 80% of the survey respondents felt that S.R. 13 needed to be improved.

GOAL 1: Provide a safe and efficient mode of transportation that can accommodate the continually growing needs of all areas of our community.

OBJECTIVES: Keep industrial and commercial development in areas in which there are suitable highways and roads.

Keep commercial vehicles out of residential areas by keeping commercial and industrial developments out of residential areas.

Work toward widening roads and installing left turn lanes on busy thoroughfares.

Establish a Traffic Corridor Overlay District to ensure that existing and anticipated land uses and traffic improvements, within specified corridors, will be developed in a safe, orderly, and planned manner.

GOAL 2: Manage traffic.

OBJECTIVES: Properly maintain all roads; add additional guard rails in needed areas. Control flood waters from streams on township roads.

Develop a turn lane at S.R. 13 and N. Vernon Avenue. Consider a double yellow line in front of Newton School.

GOAL 3: Mitigate the impact of road improvements on land use within the township.

OBJECTIVES: Prohibit new direct access points on State Route 13 - ingress/egress issues are critical on this roadway.

Work to have a minimum of 60 feet of dedicated right-of-way on all township (and county) roads.

Work to construct all roadways with at least 18 feet of pavement.

Natural Resources

The citizens of Newton Township feel strongly that the area's natural resources need to be protected from over-development. Floodplain areas, wetlands, steep areas prone to erosion, and groundwater supplies are all important factors to consider when looking at the ability of land to support development. It is extremely difficult to correct problems within the natural environment after development has occurred. Therefore, future development in the area should be planned so as to be least disruptive to the existing natural environment. This is particularly important in Newton Township, where there are significant areas of identified floodplains and steep slopes. Also, protecting the groundwater aquifer from pollution, as well as overuse, is of extreme importance, since all of the township residents are dependent on the groundwater supply for their water.

GOAL 1: Maintain natural areas of aesthetic or scenic significance, wildlife habitats, environmentally sensitive areas, and areas well suited for cropland and grazing.

OBJECTIVES: Include regulations within the zoning resolutions/ordinances to protect wetlands and floodplains from negative impacts associated with development, fill, and drainage.

Designate areas with severe environmental limitations due to poor drainage, severe soil characteristics, and/or limited ground water supply for agricultural or low density residential uses.

Preserve environmentally sensitive areas as conservation areas for passive recreation through the public dedication of land, either by public purchase or donation.

Prohibit development in flood prone areas, including those susceptible to flooding but not shown as floodplain on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

Protect and promote working farms as vital components of the rural atmosphere of the area.

Identify prime farmland and make its preservation a priority.

GOAL 2: Protect the ground water resources of Newton Township.

OBJECTIVES: Establish minimum lot sizes based on the amount of area needed to afford adequate ground water recharge in the amount necessary to sustain a single-family dwelling unit.

Permit only low density residential development or agricultural activities in those areas that have poor ground water recharge capability as determined by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Water.

Prohibit any uses that may pollute, or contaminate, the ground water resources of the area.

Community Services

Community services are those amenities provided to the residents of an area, usually supported by some type of public funding. Services range from utilities to education to emergency services. The quality and provision of community services are often used as a way to measure an area's quality of life. Some of the services provided by Newton Township include: general government services, emergency medical and fire services, and maintenance of local cemeteries. Currently, the low population density in Newton Township limits the economic feasibility of providing some services, such as centralized sewer and water. As the area continues to grow, certain needs will have to be addressed. However, according to the survey, less than 25% of the residents currently want centralized water and sewer.

83% of survey respondents indicated that they would like to see a quarterly township report in a local newspaper. Periodic township reports can keep residents aware of local government decisions and events, which may in turn improve the sense of community.

GOAL 1: Provide the best quality and highest level of services possible to the residents of Newton Township.

OBJECTIVES: Ensure the level of service corresponds with the growth of the community.

Maintain current provision of fire protection and emergency medical services, keeping the service level up with township growth.

Develop a monthly or quarterly township newsletter.

Examine the need for a community center.

Form programs for children, teens, adults and senior citizens.

GOAL 2: Ensure that all current and future developments, both residential and commercial, have adequate services provided in a safe and efficient manner.

OBJECTIVES: Identify areas where water and sewer services should be considered and protect those other areas from the types of development which will encourage centralized water and sewer.

Listen to the township residents who clearly do not wish to see a township-wide central water and sewer system.

Look at the advantages and disadvantages of having a single trash company controlled by the township.

Parks and Recreation

Parks and recreation provide opportunities for people of all ages to participate in indoor and outdoor recreational activities. Besides offering socio-cultural benefits, open space helps shape development. It can break up the visual monotony that often results from urbanization. The effective use of open space helps form cohesive neighborhoods and contributes to a sense of community pride. When asked in the community survey where they would like to see parks and recreation facilities, Newton Township residents responded in Prescott, by the Licking River, in Vanatta, and in St. Louisville. Desired facilities included a swimming pool, fishing and hunting facilities, a bike trail, a nature trail, and a nature preserve.

GOAL 1: Provide parks or recreational facilities to the Newton Township community.

OBJECTIVES: Encourage citizen participation when selecting park and recreation areas.

Make sure parks are large enough to accommodate the citizens of Newton Township.

Form a committee of residents who would examine the need for parks in Newton Township, and, if appropriate, coordinate the development of new facilities.

GOAL 2: Allow for the creation of connected green spaces or “greenways” for preserving the rural character of the township and allowing recreational activities.

OBJECTIVES: Provide incentives for the donation of green space and unusable agricultural pieces by developers and others.

Attempt to match up dedicated green space and parks between adjacent developments at the site planning stage as they are proposed.

PART III

LAND USE

The following pages contain the Existing Zoning Map, the Existing Land Use Map, and the Future Land Use Map. The future land use map is the most important factor in Newton Township's comprehensive plan. How we use the land, whether for homes, recreation, farming or for businesses can impact both the natural resources and adjoining land owners. Managing the public and private use of land can help to prevent misuse of the land, while maintaining the rural character of a community. The intent is not to control a person's right relative to their land, but to promote the general welfare of the public.

Managing land use has been a practice since before the advent of zoning. Local officials have the powers, including zoning, which provide them with the tools to manage land while protecting the health, safety, and general welfare of the public. Zoning is the primary means of implementing plans and affecting change in a community.

In a rural environment where central water and sewer are not available, the need to properly manage the use of land is critical. Sensitivity to natural constraints, such as poor drainage, will reduce the impact of development on adjoining land owners. The lack of water and sewer reduces the range of possible land uses. We are forced, then, to relate land use to the natural environment and, secondly, to the potential growth trends of neighboring municipalities.

FIGURE 33: ZONING MAP

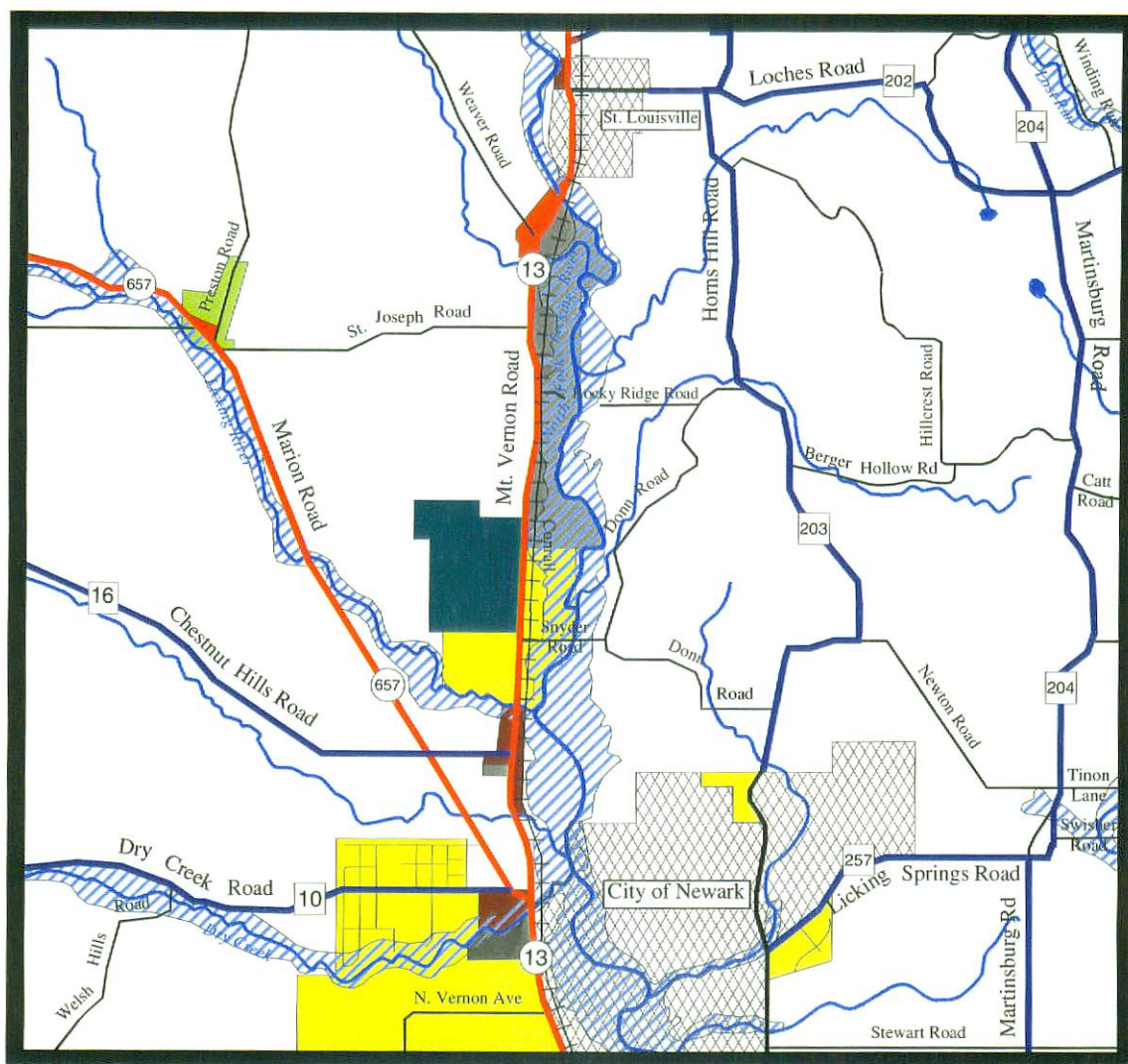
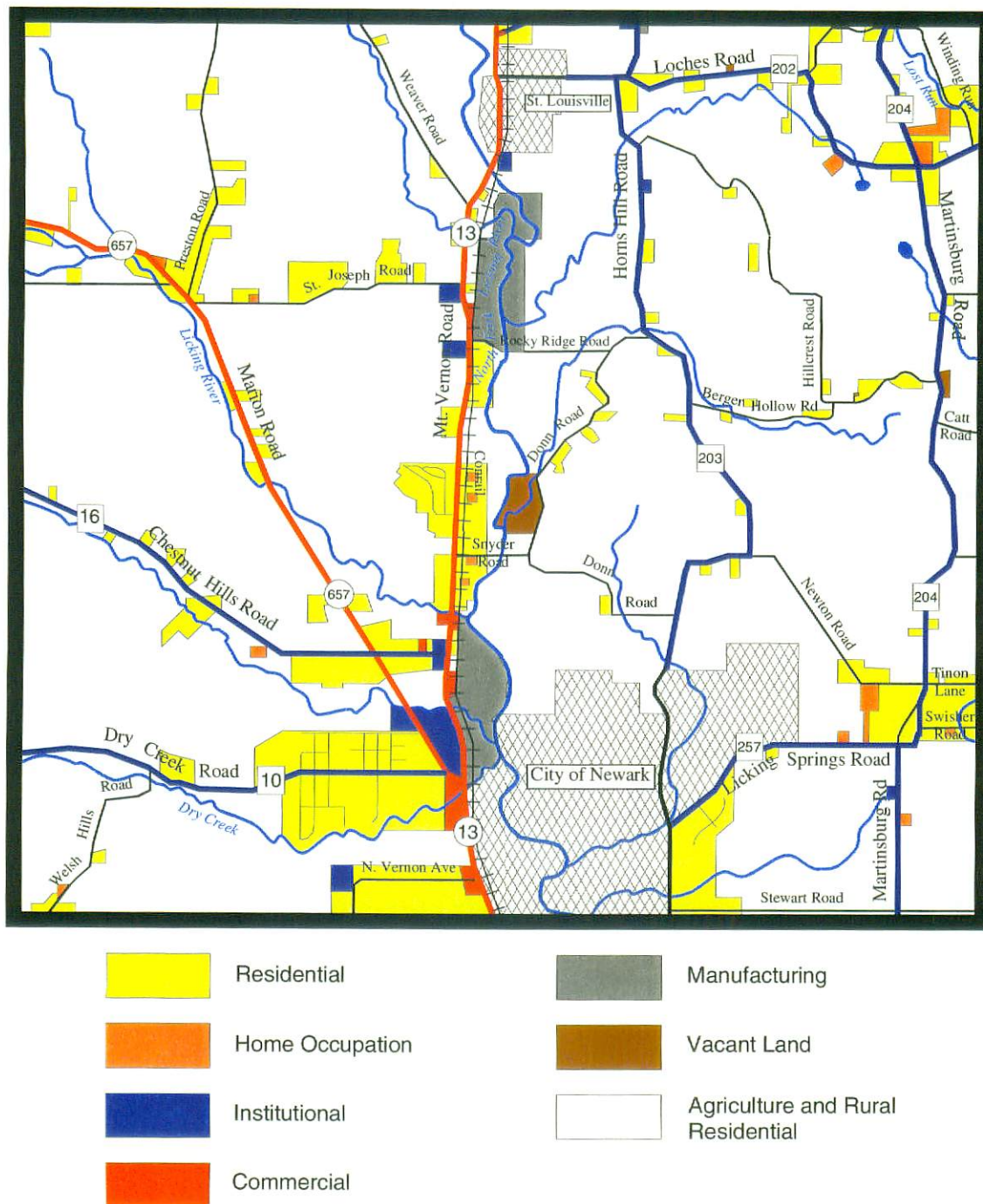


FIGURE 34: EXISTING LAND USE MAP



FUTURE LAND USE MAP & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Newton Township Comprehensive Plan provides a series of development strategies for the community. These policies were developed based on current community conditions and residents' goals for the area. The plan is intended to provide general guidance to officials making land use decisions. The plan is the basis and justification for specific development controls, such as zoning. The Zoning Commission, the Board of Zoning Appeals, and the Board of Township Trustees can use the plan to assist them in making informed choices regarding proposed changes in land use. The following development strategies, along with the Future Land Use Map, give a general overview of the policies developed within this plan.

FP, Floodplain Overlay District

These areas may be those that have been identified by the Flood Insurance Rate Maps as being part of the 100-year flood plain, as well as other sensitive areas in the township. Such land should be protected from any further development in order to minimize the expense and inconveniences to property owners and the general public of the inevitable flooding. Possible uses for this land are agriculture, wildlife and natural preserves, and public or private recreation areas for picnics, hiking, bicycling, or equestrian paths.

Agriculture

The purpose of the Agricultural District is to preserve and protect the decreasing supply of prime farm land, while allowing for single-family homes at a very low density. The very low density of residential use in these areas assumes that no township-wide centralized sewer or water facilities are available, and that private wells and septic systems would be required to service residences. Agricultural uses of land allowed in this district include small part-time, hobby, and/or specialized farms, as well as the more traditional crop and livestock farms. The majority of Newton Township is in a designated Agriculture District.

R-1, Suburban Residential

The R-1 District provides an area for rural small estate residential development and light agricultural uses, while conserving areas physically unsuitable for intensive development. This district encompasses the North Manor and Edgehill Additions, as well as Valley View Acres and Greenland Acres. Other areas designated as R-1 on the Future Land Use Map are North Vernon Avenue and the area north of Vanatta.

R-S, Single Family Residential

The purpose of the Single Family residential district is to provide a well-planned and developed medium density suburban development with single family dwellings on individual lots. Centralized water and sewer facilities are required. Prescott Estates is an R-S District, and several acres of land around this subdivision are designated for single-family residential development on the future land use map.

R-2, General Residential

The purpose of the General Residential District is to provide an area for residential uses and those public and semi-public uses normally considered an integral part of the residential neighborhood they serve. These lots are larger than those allowed in the R-S District, but slight smaller than those in the R-1 District. The area around Chatham is currently zoned R-2, and is designated as such on the future land use map.

B-1, Local Business

Local business development should serve general convenience needs of the immediate surrounding area. Such development should be pedestrian in nature and should enhance a central business district. Parking should be provided in the back of building, with storefronts close to the street. The area west of S.R. 13 and south of St. Louisville is designated as a B-1 District, as well as the central Chatham area.

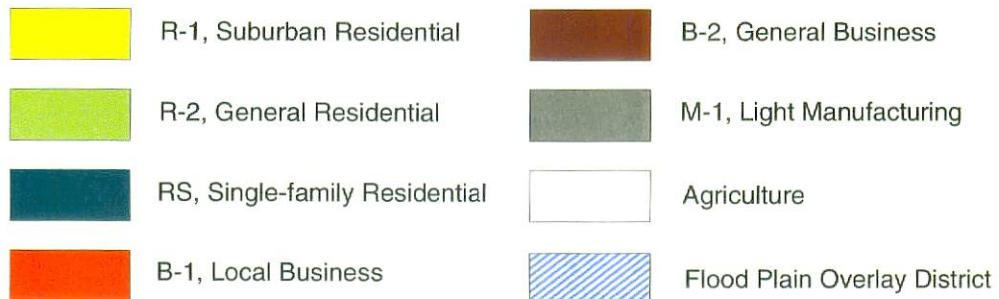
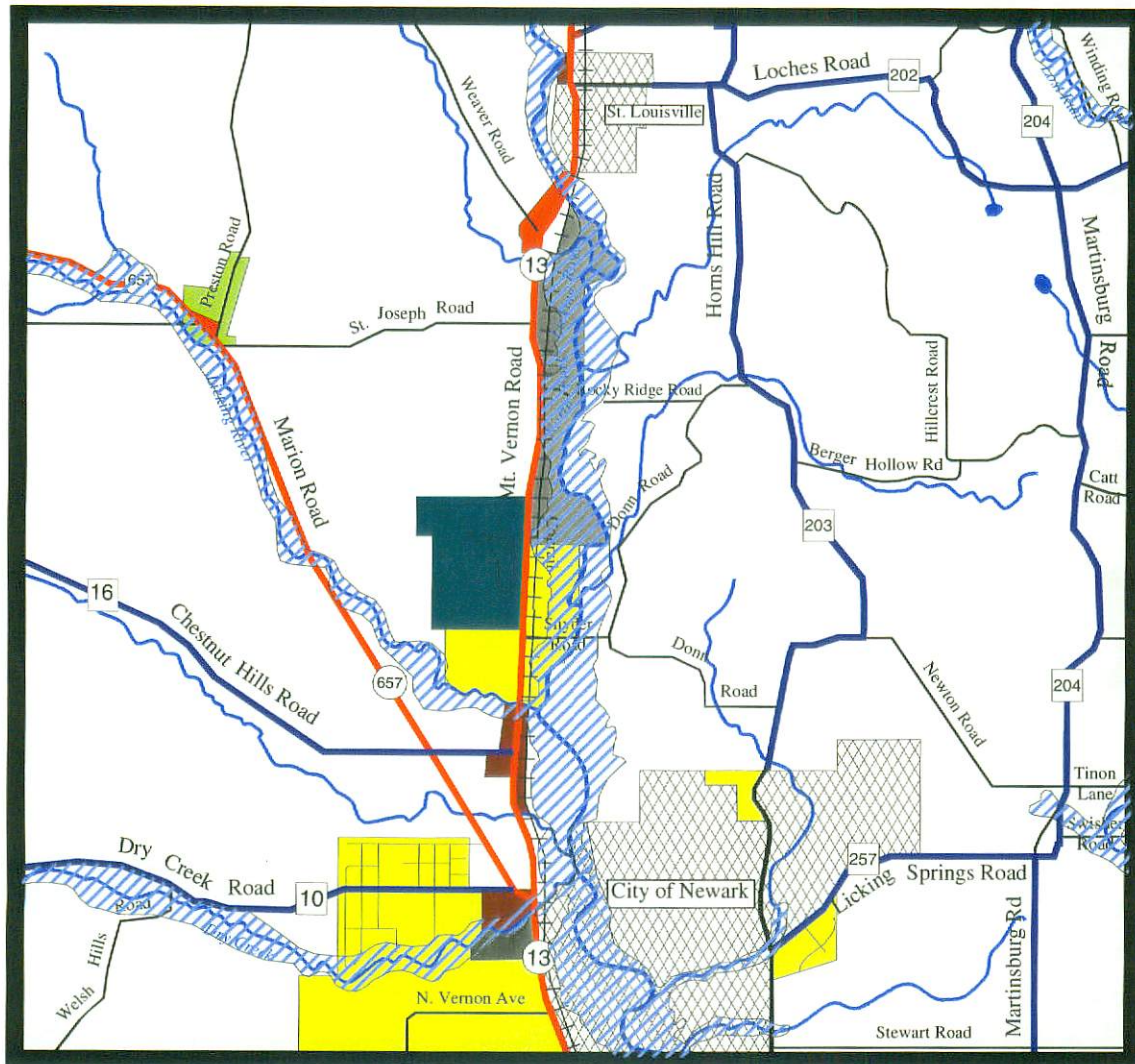
B-2, General Business

General business uses are intended to serve a more regional market area. General commercial business are likely to serve residents of the area as well as persons who are visiting or passing through the area. A commercial development at any location should be of a comprehensive, compact, and unified nature. Strip commercial establishments should be prohibited. Access management principles (such as acceleration and deceleration lanes), landscaping and screening, and design standards should all be considered before any such development is permitted. Two areas south of Vanatta and along S.R. 13 are designated as B-2 on the Future Land Use Map.

M-1, Light Manufacturing

The purpose of the M-1 District is to encourage the development of manufacturing and wholesale business establishments which are clean, quiet, and free of hazardous or objectionable elements such as noise, odor, and smoke. These facilities generate little traffic and are entirely enclosed. There are two designated manufacturing districts on the Future Land Use Map; according to the township survey, the majority of Newton residents do not wish to designate any additional areas in the township for industrial use.

FIGURE 35: FUTURE LAND USE MAP



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Community Survey

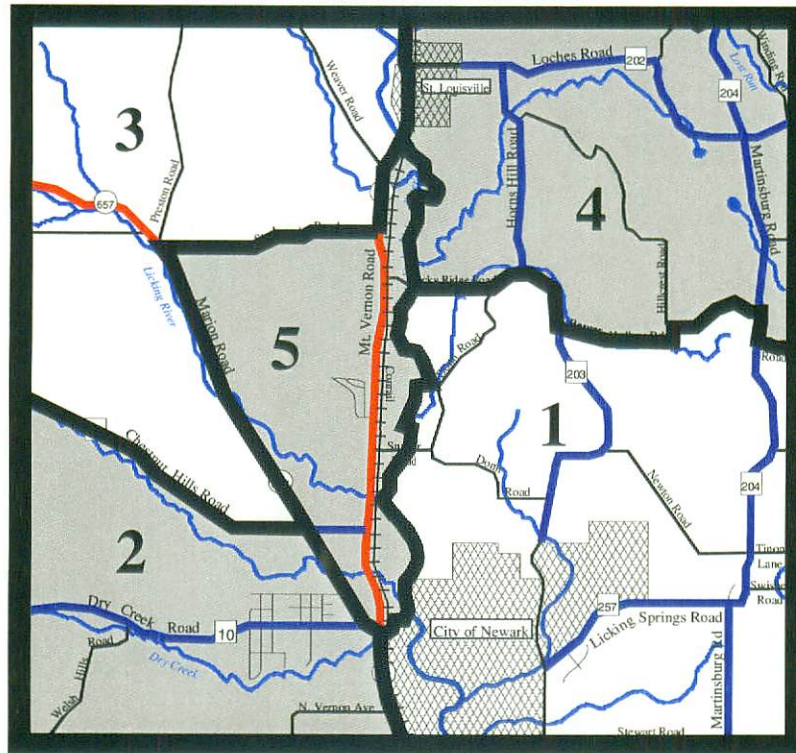
Number of Surveys Mailed: 1045

Number of Surveys Returned (*Total Responding*): 253 (24.21%)

General Information

- 1) Circle the number for the appropriate section of Newton Township in which you live.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP



	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total Responding (253)</i>
Section 1	47	18.6%
Section 2	64	25.3%
Section 3	25	9.9%
Section 4	23	9.1%
Section 5	46	18.2%
Total	205	81.0%

- 2) a. How many years have you lived in Newton Township?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0 to 2	15	6.0%
3 to 5	29	11.6%
6 to 10	39	15.6%
11 to 20	46	18.4%
21 to 30	46	18.4%
Over 31	75	30.0%
Total	250	100.0%

- b. Do you live outside the township?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	1	0.6%
No	175	99.4%
Total	176	100.0%

- 3) How many individuals (including yourself) fall into each of the following age groups that are living in the household?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0-5 years old	1	0.2%
6-12 years old	41	7.0%
13-18 years old	53	9.0%
19-25 years old	24	4.1%
25-44 years old	147	25.1%
45-65 years old	230	39.2%
Over 65 years old	90	15.4%
Total	586	100.0%
Total Surveys	253	
People per Household	Total Persons (586)/ Total Surveys Returned (253)	2.32 Persons/Household

- 4) a. How many members of your household work in the following geographic areas?

<i>Geographic Area</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of People</i>
Newton Township	46	10.7%
City of Newark	135	31.5%
City of Heath	32	7.5%
Village of Granville	16	3.7%
Village of Utica	7	1.6%
<i>Elsewhere in Licking</i>	20	4.7%
Mt. Vernon	4	0.9%
<i>Elsewhere in Knox</i>	0	0.0%
Columbus	41	9.6%
<i>Elsewhere in Franklin</i>	8	1.9%
Fairfield County	0	0.0%
Retired	79	18.4%
Unemployed	6	1.4%
Other	35	8.1%
<i>Total Persons</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- b. If you or a member of your family is employed in Newton Township, what type of job is it (please number all that apply)?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Agriculture	27	47.4%
Construction	1	1.7%
Manufacturing	3	5.3%
Communications, Utilities, Service, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2	3.5%
Home Occupations	7	12.3%
Other	17	29.8%
Total	57	100.0%

- 5) If you are involved in agriculture in Newton Township, how many acres do you farm?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
10 acres or less	11	25.6%
11-50 acres	12	27.9%
51-100 acres	7	16.3%
101-300 acres	11	25.6%
301-500 acres	1	2.3%
Over 500 acres	1	2.3%
Total	43	100.0%

- 6) How many acres do you own/rent?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than 2 acres	104	49.3%
2-10 acres	57	27.0%
11-50 acres	20	9.5%
51-100 acres	12	5.7%
Over 100 acres	18	8.5%
Total	211	100.0%

- 7) Check the major reasons you enjoy living in Newton Township.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total Responding</i>
Close to nature	134	53.0%
Low crime rate	38	15.0%
Lack of congestion	36	14.2%
Low cost of living	4	1.6%
School system	5	2.0%

Clean environment	1	0.4%
Friendliness	3	1.2%
Low housing density	5	2.1%
Employment opportunities	2	0.8%
Quiet area for retirement	7	2.8%
Other	10	4.0%
Total	245	

Housing Information

- 8) In Newton Township, what should the minimum lot size be for a residence without central water and sewer?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2 acres	132	63.2%
3 acres	21	10.1%
5 acres	39	18.7%
10+ acres	17	8.1%
Total	209	100.0%

- 9) Newton township needs more of which type(s) of housing development (check all that apply)?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Single-family	88	34.8%
Two-family	5	2.0%
Multi-family	4	1.6%
Rental Residential	6	2.4%
None, supply is adequate	149	59.0%
Total	252	

- 10) In what price range would you like to see more housing?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than \$80,000	18	7.4%
\$80,001-\$120,000	75	31.0%
Over \$120,000	37	15.3%
None, supply is adequate	112	46.3%
Total	242	

Development

- 11) a. Newton Township is potentially facing a decline in the number of large acreage lots. Do you support Newton Township in maintaining its rural atmosphere?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	225	90.0%
No	7	2.8%
Maybe	18	7.2%
Total	250	100.0%

- b. If so, how?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total Responding</i>
Stricter zoning to limit growth	127	40.5%
Parks, Wildlife Reserves, and Open Spaces	85	27.1%
Development in areas away from the frontage	56	17.8%
Transfer of development rights	46	14.7%
Total	250	

- 12) How effectively do the current Township zoning regulations manage the following kinds of development and development/encroachment?

	<i>Well Managed</i>	<i>Adequately Managed</i>	<i>Poorly Managed</i>	<i>No Opinion</i>	<i>Total Responses</i>
Agricultural	50	72	18	76	216
<i>Percent</i>	23.1%	33.3%	8.3%	35.2%	100.0%
Residential	37	93	39	50	219
<i>Percent</i>	16.9%	42.5%	17.8%	22.8%	100.0%
Commercial	25	75	29	79	208
<i>Percent</i>	12.0%	36.1%	13.9%	38.0%	100.0%
Industrial	28	62	23	93	206
<i>Percent</i>	13.6%	30.1%	11.2%	45.1%	100.0%

- 13) Future land use plans can be used to protect certain features of the Township. How do you feel about the regulation of private property owner rights concerning the following:

	<i>Very Important</i>	<i>Somewhat Important</i>	<i>Not Important</i>	<i>Total Responses</i>
Preservation of Creeks	165	53	10	228
<i>Percent</i>	72.4%	23.2%	4.4%	100.0%
Protection of Floodplains	144	59	22	225
<i>Percent</i>	64.0%	26.2%	9.8%	100.0%
Protection of Wetlands	119	68	38	225
<i>Percent</i>	52.9%	30.2%	16.9%	100.0%
Protection of Steep Areas	159	52	16	227
<i>Percent</i>	70.0%	22.9%	7.0%	100.0%
Preservation of Well Quality	208	16	6	230
<i>Percent</i>	90.4%	7.0 %	2.6%	100.0%
Protection of Farm Land	178	46	7	231
<i>Percent</i>	77.1%	19.9%	3.0%	100.0%

	<i>Very Important</i>	<i>Somewhat Important</i>	<i>Not Important</i>	<i>Total Responses</i>
Protection of Air Quality	181	39	9	229
<i>Percent</i>	<i>79.0%</i>	<i>17.0%</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Protection of Road Right-Of-Ways	137	70	13	220
<i>Percent</i>	<i>62.3%</i>	<i>31.8%</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Control of Noise Level	161	62	10	233
<i>Percent</i>	<i>69.1%</i>	<i>26.6%</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Protection of Ground Water Quality	205	21	5	231
<i>Percent</i>	<i>88.7%</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Storm Water Runoff Control	132	72	17	221
<i>Percent</i>	<i>59.7%</i>	<i>32.6%</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- 14) Are there any types of commercial development you would like to see in Newton Township?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Extended Rural Home Occupations	38	15.4%
Neighborhood Commercial Centers	19	7.7%
Strip Shopping Areas	2	0.7%
Retail Mega Stores	7	2.6%
Other	5	2.0%
None	175	71.1%
Total	246	100.0%

- 15) a. Are there any type(s) of business and industrial development would you support in Newton Township?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Heavy (non-polluting) Manufacturing	11	4.8%
Light Manufacturing or Warehousing	45	19.6%
Office, Service Development	41	17.8%
Recreation/Resort Type Activity	76	33.0%
Business Centers and Industrial Parks	15	6.5%
Other	7	3.0%
None	119	51.7%
Total	230	100.0%

- 16) How do you believe the following will affect you?

	<i>Positively</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Negatively</i>	<i>Total Responses</i>
Increased car/truck traffic along designated routes	36	50	136	222
<i>Percent</i>	<i>16.2%</i>	<i>22.5%</i>	<i>61.3%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Large business signs or billboards	22	38	150	210
<i>Percent</i>	<i>10.5%</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>71.4%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Overall appearance of businesses	58	69	73	200
<i>Percent</i>	<i>29.0%</i>	<i>34.5%</i>	<i>36.5%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Extensive business development	29	37	140	206
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>68.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Home occupations	45	125	38	208
<i>Percent</i>	<i>21.6%</i>	<i>60.1%</i>	<i>18.3%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Housing Density	26	58	120	204
<i>Percent</i>	12.7%	28.4%	58.8%	100.0%

Traffic Management

17) Concerning the following issues, which roads need to be addressed?

	<i>Township Road</i>	<i>County Roads</i>	<i>State Roads</i>	<i>Total Responses</i>
Better access to Newark/Heath	17	2	1	20
<i>Percent</i>	85.0%	10.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Major improvements existing roads	1	0	31	32
<i>Percent</i>	3.1%	0.0%	96.9%	100.0%
Maintenance of existing roads	0	1	54	55
<i>Percent</i>	0.0%	1.8%	98.1%	100.0%
Improvement of SR 13	14	5	76	95
<i>Percent</i>	14.7%	5.3%	80.0%	100.0%
Improvement of east access to 13	0	0	38	38
<i>Percent</i>	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No issues need to be addressed concerning roads	0	0	23	23
<i>Percent</i>	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

18) a. If you commute to downtown Columbus, do you utilize the current commuter bus service from downtown Newark?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	3	3.3%
No	87	96.7%
Sometimes	0	0.0%
Total Responses	90	100.0%

**35.5% of residents surveyed commute to Columbus*

- b. If downtown Columbus is not a convenient destination for you, what destination in Franklin County would be?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
SR 161 and I-71	43	57.3%
I-270 North	27	36.0%
OSU Area	5	6.7%
Total Responses	75	100.0%

- c. If downtown Newark is not a convenient commuter bus stop for you, what stop in the area would be?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Vanatta	55	72.4%
St. Louisville	18	23.7%
Utica	3	4.0%
Total Responses	76	100.0%

- 19) Would you utilize an area *Park and Ride* for carpooling purposes if it were located in Vanatta, St. Louisville, or Utica?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total Responding</i>
Yes	12	4.7%
No	122	48.2%
Sometimes	35	13.8%
Different Stop Location	35	13.8%
Total	204	80.6%

20) Please rank the need of the following services (1=most needed, 5=least needed).

	<i>1 = Most Needed</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3 = Neutral</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5 = Least Needed</i>	<i>Percent of Total Responding</i>
Cable TV	42	17	30	18	65	172
<i>Percent</i>	24.4%	9.9%	17.4%	10.5%	37.8%	100.0%
Central Water	44	14	27	9	82	176
<i>Percent</i>	25.0%	8.0%	15.3%	5.1%	46.6%	100.0%
Central Sewer	42	14	25	15	80	176
<i>Percent</i>	23.9%	8.0%	14.2%	8.5%	45.5%	100.0%
Toll-free Phone to Columbus	67	26	38	15	49	195
<i>Percent</i>	34.4%	13.3%	19.5%	7.7%	25.1%	100.0%
Toll-free Phone to outlying county	115	42	21	6	24	208
<i>Percent</i>	55.3%	20.2%	10.1%	2.9%	11.5%	100.0%
Recycling Program	55	27	44	12	47	185
<i>Percent</i>	29.7%	14.6%	23.8%	6.5%	25.4%	100.0%
Adopt-A-Highway Program	43	33	45	28	33	182
<i>Percent</i>	23.6%	18.1%	24.7%	15.4%	18.1%	100.0%
Natural Gas	65	21	32	10	45	173
<i>Percent</i>	37.6%	12.1%	18.5%	5.8%	26.0%	100.0%
Storm Sewers	23	17	41	25	65	171
<i>Percent</i>	13.5%	9.9%	24.0%	14.6%	38.0%	100.0%
Area Fire District	84	28	25	7	25	169
<i>Percent</i>	49.7%	16.6%	14.8%	4.1%	14.8%	100.0%
Library	16	28	44	16	69	173
<i>Percent</i>	9.2%	16.2%	25.4%	9.2%	39.9%	100.0%
Other	6	2	2	1	4	15
<i>Percent</i>	40.0%	13.3%	13.3%	6.7%	26.7%	100.0%

Community Services

21) Do you think Newton Township needs social programs for:

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Percent "Yes"</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percent "No"</i>	<i>Total Responses</i>
Children	118	59.6%	80	40.4%	198
Teenagers	127	63.2%	74	36.8%	201
Adults/Parents	66	36.9%	113	63.1%	179
Senior Citizens	111	57.5%	82	42.5%	193

22) Check the following items for which you would be willing to support by an additional tax:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Park & Ride	2	0.3%
Bus Service	9	1.3%
Recycling Program	34	5.0%
Improving emergency service	84	12.3%
Improving schools	85	12.4%
Social Services for all ages	44	6.4%
Central sewer	49	7.2%
Central water	48	7.0%
Improving police protection	56	8.2%
Park and recreational facilities	47	6.9%
Storm sewers; surface water runoff	15	2.2%
Area fire district	69	10.1%
Library	21	3.1%
Road levies	59	8.6%
None	57	8.3%
Other	5	0.7%
Total	684	100.0%

- 23) If you checked any of the items in the question above, which of the following types of taxes would you support to pay for such services?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total Respondents</i>
Property Tax	46	16.7%
Bond Issues	58	22.9%
License Tax	53	19.3%
Sales Tax	71	25.8%
Other	47	17.1%
Total	275	100.0%

- 24) Do you think that your tax dollars have been spent wisely on the following?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Percent "Yes"</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percent "No"</i>
Fire	192	97.5%	5	2.5%
State and County Roads	113	62.4%	68	37.6%
Township Roads	138	76.2%	43	23.8%
Emergency Medical Service	186	97.9%	4	2.1%
County Services	118	74.2%	41	25.8%
Schools	107	59.4%	73	40.6%

- 25) Under what conditions would you support a county or township(separate from Newark City) administered centralized water and sewer district?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Enhance availability and quality of services	61	18.6%
Fire protection	60	18.3%
Economic development purposes (i.e. industry)	13	4.0%
To deter annexation	69	21.0%
To allow for higher density residential development	9	2.7%
Other	3	0.9%
I would NOT support central water and sewer service	113	34.5%
Total	328	100.0%

- 26) a. Relative to question #25, if central water were offered with competitive prices, would you support it?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	66	29.3%
No	110	48.9%
Not Sure	49	21.8%
Total	225	100.0%

- b. In dollars, how much would you be willing to pay for water assessment/tap fees?

<i>Number of Responses</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	\$20
2	\$25
2	\$50
2	\$100
1	\$200
1	\$250
2	\$300

2	\$500
2	\$1,000
1	\$5,000
Total = 16	Mean = \$588 Median = \$225

c. How much would you be willing to pay for a monthly water bill?

<i>Number of Responses</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	\$0.02
1	\$3.50
4	\$5 to \$8
3	\$10.00
3	\$12.00
5	\$15.00
1	\$18.00
9	\$20.00
1	\$23.50
6	\$25.00
9	\$30.00
1	\$35.00
2	\$40.00
1	\$50.00
Total = 47	Mean = \$20.66 Median = \$20.00

- 27) a. Relative to question #25, if central sewer were offered with competitive prices, would you support it?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	56	25.7%
No	119	54.6%
Not Sure	43	19.7%
Total	218	100.0%

- b. In dollars, how much would you be willing to pay for sewer assessment/tap fees?

<i>Number of Responses</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	\$0.02
1	\$20
2	\$25
2	\$50
1	\$75
2	\$100
2	\$200
1	\$250
2	\$300
1	\$400
1	\$500
3	\$1,000
1	\$2,500
1	\$3,500
Total = 21	Mean = \$552 Median = \$200

c. How much would you be willing to pay for a monthly sewer bill?

<i>Number of Responses</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	\$0.01
2	\$5.00
8	\$10.00
4	\$12.00
8	\$15.00
1	\$17.00
8	\$20.00
2	\$25.00
3	\$30.00
4	\$40.00
Total = 39	Mean = \$18.85 Median = \$15.00

Local History and Recreation

29) Do you know of any historically relevant sites in Newton Township that you would like to see preserved?

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Location</i>
Porter Cemetery	Weaver Road
Marple Cemetery	Preston Road
Evans Cemetery	Horns Hill Road
Spencer-Eagle Cemetery	Horns Hill Road
Grange Hall	Vanatta
Old Canal	St. Louisville
Older buildings	St. Louisville
Vanatta School House	Vanatta

30) Where would you like to see parks and recreation facilities in Newton Township?

Parks: Vanwey Gravel

Prescott

By the Licking River

Vanatta

St. Louisville

Would like the following facilities:

Pool

Fishing

Hunting

Bike Trail

Nature Trail

Nature Preserve

31) What improvements, if any, would you like to see made in your township government?

Suggestions:

- Incorporate Newark Township or merge with St. Louisville to avoid being annexed by Newark
- Newsletter updating public on meeting minutes and issues concerning Newton Township government
- The township officers are doing a good job
- The survey is excellent
- Need noise control
- Newton Township needs cleaned up: Junk cars, litter, yards cleaned, tires removed

32) a. Would you like to see a periodic report in a local newspaper?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	178	82.8%
No	37	17.2%
Total	215	100.0%

b. How often would you like to see the report published?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Monthly	86	46.5%
Quarterly	85	46.0%
Yearly	14	7.6%
Total	185	100.0%

c. In which newspaper would you like to see the report published?

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
The Newark Advocate	172	80.4%
The Utica Herald	42	19.6%
Total	214	100.0%

APPENDIX II: Planning Glossary

Definitions

ACCESS: Access relates specifically to automobile access between a development situated on one or more tax parcels and the public roadway system. Access serves two important purposes: ensuring safety to the public as it enters and exists the roadway system, and maintaining arteries free from congestion. The quantity and location of curb cuts should be managed to protect the public, the land owner, and the traffic capacity of the public roadways. The Licking County Subdivision Regulations have an entire section on access management/congestion prevention within the county.

AMENITY: Characteristics of a development that increase its desirability to a community or its marketability to the public. Amenities include swimming pools, tennis courts, bike and pedestrian paths, landscaping that complements the environment, attractive site design, and the like. Some amenities benefit solely the residents or employees on the site while others also have a neighborhood or community-wide benefit.

AREA REQUIREMENTS: The spatial standards (lot width, depth, area, setback requirements, etc.) established for a lot or yard within a particular zoning district. Area requirements are set forth in the township's zoning resolution.

BUFFERS AND SCREENING: Buffers serve as a physical separation and protection between incompatible activities and are utilized to reduce the negative impacts associated with certain uses. Examples include screening of trash dumpsters and off-street loading areas, as well as hedging along off-street parking areas to reduce glare and improve aesthetics. Buffers are most appropriate as a means of protecting existing uses from the impacts of new development. The degree and range of buffers should be responsive to the type of new development. Buffering the impacts from a 5,000 square foot neighborhood business is different than screening a 45,000 square foot commercial center. Function should determine the form of screening. The amount of area required can also range with the type of buffer proposed. A ten-foot landscaped strip that includes a six-foot wood privacy fence can be as effective as a 30 foot landscaped strip with a three-foot mound and evergreen plantings, depending on the situation.

BUILDING AREA: The amount of space remaining on a lot where the primary structure can be placed after the minimum requirements for bulk regulations and setbacks (front, side and rear yards) have been met. It is also sometimes referred to as "Buildable Area." See also YARDS.

BUILDING CODE: Regulations governing building design, construction, and maintenance. They are based on the government's police power to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. In Newton Township, the Licking County Building Code Department oversees these regulations.

BUILDING ENVELOPE: The width, depth and, in some cases, height dimensions within which a structure may be built on a lot. Building envelopes are established by district within the zoning resolution.

BUILDING LINE: A line fixed at a specific distance from the front or side boundaries of a lot. The building line is sometimes called the setback line. Structures may not be built between the nearest lot line (usually the one with public road frontage) and the building line.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP): A schedule for financing and constructing major public improvements and facilities needed by a locality. A CIP usually covers a five year period. It is updated annually and then extended another year into the future. The CIP includes major projects such as road and utility improvements which are expensive, have a long life, could have substantial impact on surrounding community, and may need to be planned well in advance. Because such projects often generate and guide land development, the CIP is an important tool for implementation of the comprehensive plan.

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENTS: A development pattern in which residential, commercial, industrial and/or institutional uses, or combinations thereof, are grouped together, leaving portions of the land undeveloped. Such development usually involves a density transfer where unused allowable densities in one area are moved and added to those permitted in another area. A zoning ordinance may authorize such development by permitting smaller lot sizes in a development if a specified portion of the land is kept in permanent open space (usually the gross density is not allowed to change).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES: Facilities open to and used by the public such as streets, utilities, schools, libraries, parks, and playgrounds. They may be publicly or privately owned. Community facilities are amenities that should be encouraged because they usually improve the quality of life for community's residents, workers, and visitors.

CONDITIONAL USE: A use that is permitted in a zoning district under certain conditions. Unlike a permitted use that is allowed outright, before a conditional use can be performed within the zoning district, a conditional use permit and approval from the Board of Zoning Appeals is required. Most conditional uses have one or more characteristics that could negatively impact the existing or planned uses in the district and thus require further review to mitigate or control them. For example, drive through restaurants have a heavy impact on road traffic and safety and thus are often conditional uses.

COVENANT: A private agreement between the buyer and seller of land that asserts legal requirements on the use of land. Normally contained in the property deed or otherwise formally recorded, covenants are most commonly used to place restrictions on the use of all individual lots existing or to be created in the development or to prohibit certain specified activities. These are also known as Deed Restrictions or a Restrictive Covenants.

CUL-DE-SAC: A dead-end street with an appropriate turn-around that affords safe and convenient movement of vehicles by allowing them to reverse course by turning without backing or turning into a driveway.

DEDICATION: The transfer of property rights from private to public ownership and maintenance. Land so conveyed to the local government may be used for streets, schools, parks, utilities, and/or other public facility or infrastructure. The local governing body must formally accept the dedication for the transaction to be complete and ownership changed. For example, the new streets of a subdivision must be dedicated to the township.

DENSITY: The average number of families, persons, or housing units situated on a unit of land; usually expressed as "(dwelling) units per acre." For example, 40 units on 10 acres is a density of 4 units per acre. Density is a good measure of how rural, suburban, or urban an area appears to the senses. Also see GROSS DENSITY and NET DENSITY.

DEVELOPED AREA: A tract of land or portion thereof on which buildings, streets, and utility lines have been constructed. See also IMPROVED LAND.

DEVELOPMENT: Land developed for residences, business, and/or industrial purposes. Development may also be defined as the construction of structures, utility lines, or other physical change on land that will exclude other uses within the foreseeable future. The term "development" excludes land in agricultural production.

DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS: Rights to develop land in various ways. Property rights consist of a group or "bundle" of rights that together composes the whole. These include the rights to develop land on or below its surface and in the air above it; to grant easements; to use land for agriculture; or to develop it for a shopping center, residences, etc. Rights to develop land may be sold as a complete package called fee simple (ownership) or the land owner may sell some rights while retaining others. Thus the property owner may sell or donate certain development rights, such as easements for utilities or rights-of-way for streets, while retaining the right to building structures on it, mine underneath it, etc. See also TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.

DOWNZONING: A change in the zoning classification of land to a classification permitting development that is less intensive, such as from multi-family to single-family, commercial or industrial to residential, or residential to agricultural.

DWELLING UNIT: A living space for one family or a household. A dwelling unit may be part of a building containing two or more dwelling units or it may be a detached building for a single family. Current Licking County Health Department regulations require that each new detached dwelling unit be placed on its own lot of record.

EASEMENT: A right given by the owner of land to another party for a specific, limited use of that land. Utility companies often have easements allowing access to private property for servicing and maintaining their facilities and/or lines. Local governments may also preserve things like scenic areas, farmland, or open space by means of a conservation easement which restricts development of the land in ways that would negatively impact these features.

EMINENT DOMAIN: The legal right and process of government to acquire or take private property for public use. The government must make payment of just compensation to the owner. See also RIGHT-OF-WAY and TAKING.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS): An assessment of a proposed project or activity to determine whether it will have significant environmental effects on the natural or man-made environment. EIS are required by the federal government on projects that use federal funding; most notably transportation projects.

FINAL SUBDIVISION PLAT: A map of an approved subdivision properly approved by and filed with the local government. Such a map will usually show surveyed lot lines, street rights-of-way, easements, distances, bearings, and angles pertaining to the exact dimensions of all parcels, street lines, public and private improvements, and so forth. The final plat is the last step of subdivision review under the Licking County Subdivision Regulations. The final plat should be signed by the developer, the Licking County Commissioners, and other administrative officials of Licking County.

FLOOD PLAIN: Land located around water-courses or water bodies that is subject to periodic flooding. The general standard referred to is the 100 Year Flood. The 100 Year Flood Plain is the land which has a one percent chance of being covered by flood waters in any given year. Thus, though not likely, it is possible for this land to experience a 100 Year Flood two years in a row.

FRONTAGE: The side of a lot adjacent to the street. The frontage of a corner lot is the shorter of the two sides facing a street, however many zoning regulations treat both sides as frontage. Frontage may also be described as a distance, e.g., "The lot has 243 feet of frontage."

GROSS DENSITY: The number of dwelling units per acre before the acreage dedicated for roads, open spaces, and other public uses has been subtracted from the acreage of the entire development site. "Net density" is the number of dwelling units per acre after all dedicated areas have been subtracted.

HARDSHIP: Conditions of the land which may unduly limit the use of a particular piece of property. The Township Board of Zoning Appeals may grant a variance from the zoning resolution to alleviate an undue hardship. Mere inconvenience or inability to obtain maximum profit is not ever considered a hardship.

HIGHEST AND BEST USE: The most profitable use to which a property may be put. This theoretical real estate concept rarely takes into account the effect that such a use would have on nearby properties or public facilities. Zoning regulations should attempt to balance the individual's private property rights with the need to protect the public interest.

HISTORIC AREA: An area that contains buildings or places in which historic events occurred or that has special public value because of notable architectural or other features relating to the cultural or artistic heritage of the community. These features should be of such significance as to warrant conservation and preservation.

IMPROVED LAND: Land that has been provided with basic facilities such as roads, sewers, water lines, and other public improvements in preparation for meeting development standards. Also see DEVELOPED AREA.

INFILL: The utilization of vacant land in previously developed areas for buildings, parking lots, recreational facilities and other uses.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Public facilities and governmental services which support the population of a community. The term includes the physical attributes of a locality (e.g., streets, utilities, parks), as well as the services (e.g., police and fire protection).

INTENSITY: The extent to which land is used. Intensity may refer to such things as lot coverage, vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or number of units per acre.

LAND USE CONTROLS: Regulations that control and guide land use and development. In most instances, the term refers to the zoning resolution and subdivision regulations.

LEAPFROG DEVELOPMENT: Development that occurs well beyond the limits of existing development thus creating pockets of vacant land.

LOT: The basic development unit an area with fixed boundaries, used or intended to be used by one building and any accessory building(s) and usually not divided by a highway, street or alley.

MANDATORY DEDICATION: Under mandatory dedication a property owner must dedicate part of a development, or construct certain facilities and then donate them to the public for a specified public purpose as a precondition of subdivision approval.

NET DENSITY: The number of dwelling units per acre after all dedicated areas have been subtracted.

NONCONFORMING USE: A use that is not permitted by the zoning regulations of the district in which it is located. If the use existed before the zoning regulations, it is a legal nonconforming use and may continue, although a new or different nonconforming use may not replace it. Most resolutions provide that the extension or enlargement of a nonconforming use is not permissible, and that once abandoned for a specified period, it may not be restored. In such cases the future use of the premises must conform to the regulations.

NONCONFORMING STRUCTURE: A structure that does not conform to the bulk or setback regulations of the zoning district in which it is located. If such a structure is constructed after the enactment of the resolution, it may be illegal and may be removed. However, if it existed before the zoning regulations, it is a legal nonconforming structure and may continue but may not be enlarged, extended, reconstructed or structurally altered unless it conforms to the zoning ordinance.

NUISANCE: Anything that interferes with the use or enjoyment of property, endangers personal health or safety, or is offensive to the senses. There are many types of nuisances. Laws can be invoked to determine when a nuisance exists and should be abated. Nuisance law forms part of the basis for zoning. The separation of uses through zoning, e.g., industrial from residential, helps create suitable residential areas free from pollution, noise, congestion, and other characteristics of industrial areas. Also see PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

OFFICIAL MAP: A map of legally established or proposed public streets, waterways, and public areas. All features and boundaries shown on an official map should be fixed or determined by a physical or aerial photographic survey. Once adopted, an official map is amended with each recorded subdivision plat. The map also serves as a notification of proposed public improvements. However, it does not constitute a taking or acceptance of such improvements. The Licking County Engineer's Office maintains the official maps of the county.

OVERLAY ZONES: Zoning requirements that are described in the ordinance text and map, and imposed in addition to those of an underlying district. Developments within the overlay zone must conform to the requirements of both zones or the more restrictive of the two. It usually is employed to deal with specific physical characteristics such as flood plains or steeply sloping areas, but may have other applications as well such as development within historic areas, traffic corridors, or redevelopment areas.

OPEN SPACE: Undeveloped land that may accommodate future development or because of productive soils, natural characteristics or unique features may be preserved in its cultivated state for agricultural, forest or greenbelt areas or in its natural state for ecological, historical or recreational purposes.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF MANDATORY DEDICATION: Under this mechanism, subdivision regulations can require developers to pay cash to a locality when requirements for mandatory dedication of land cannot be met.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS: Performance standards regulate various land use activities by setting limits on the amount of smoke, odor, noise, heat, vibration, glare, or similar pollutants that may affect others nearby. Performance Standards offer a more precise method of assuring compatibility among land uses. This system is made possible by the technical ability to measure the volume or intensity of certain activities to determine if they meet accepted standards. Activities that meet high standards may be permitted to locate in or near residential areas. Those which might negatively affect adjacent properties are permitted only in industrial or intensely commercial areas.

PERMITTED USE: A use which is specifically authorized in the zoning district. A property owner is considered to have a "right" to this use if other standards (e.g., lot coverage, setbacks, etc.) are met. Also see CONDITIONAL USE.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD): A form of development, usually characterized by a large tract of land that is developed under a comprehensive site plan. A PUD usually includes a variety of housing types and densities, common open space, and a mix of building types and land uses. PUD permits the planning of a project and the calculation of densities for the entire development, rather than on an individual lot-by-lot basis. While PUD has most commonly been used for residential developments, it may be applied to other forms of development such as shopping centers, industrial and office parks, and mixed-use developments which are combinations of uses. PUD's are sometimes called PUD's (Planned Development Units).

POLICE POWER: The inherent right of a government to restrict an individual's conduct or his use of his property in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, and morals of the community. This power must relate reasonably to these ends and must follow due processes of the law; but unlike the exercise of the state's power of eminent domain, no compensation need be paid for losses to individuals incurred as a result of police power regulation.

PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISION PLAT: An initial map of a proposed subdivision filed with the local government. Such a map and its accompanying documents provide information about the proposed subdivision required by the local resolution and is a prerequisite to the final subdivision plat. Also see FINAL SUBDIVISION plat.

PRESUMPTIVE VALIDITY: A legal concept which assumes that a community's land use plan and supporting ordinances or resolutions are valid as adopted. If challenged, the burden is on the complainant to prove that the plan and supporting ordinances or resolutions are invalid.

PRIME FARMLAND SOILS: Soils are considered to be prime farmland soils based on their crop yield potential with regard to minimal input of energy and economic resources. Further, soils which are considered to be prime farmland soils must be suited to produce food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops.

REZONING: An amendment to the zoning resolution or zoning map. Ordinarily, rezonings can take three forms: (1) a comprehensive revision or modification of the zoning text and map; (2) a text change in zone requirements; and (3) a change in the map, e.g., an area zoned for residential use is rezoned to commercial use. Applications for rezonings are reviewed by the local zoning administrator and the zoning commission, as well as the Planning Commission for townships. After receiving a recommendation from the planning commission(s) and holding a public hearing, the Township Trustees may approve or disapprove an application for a rezoning.

REZONING, PIECEMEAL: Changes in zoning over a period of time in response to the requests of individual property owners rather than the community's comprehensive plan. Such zoning practices often lead to unintended or unforeseen changes in the character of a neighborhood.

RIGHT-OF-WAY: A form of easement that grants the right of passage over the property of another. It may also be used to describe the land upon which a street or highway is located. In most cases, the width of the right-of-way exceeds the pavement width so that the roadway may be widened, drainage provided, or utilities installed in the future. Also see EASEMENT.

RUNOFF: Water that flows on the surface of the land until it reaches a wetland area or a watercourse. Excessive or uncontrolled runoff in rural or suburban areas can pollute waterways with large amounts of silt. In urban areas, runoff from streets and parking lots pollutes waterways with oil and other petroleum byproducts.

SETBACK LINE OR SETBACK: See BUILDING LINE

SITE PLAN: A plan, drawn to scale, showing uses and structures proposed for a parcel of land. Depending upon the requirements of the zoning and/or subdivision resolution, it may also show the location of lot lines, the layout of building sites and buildings, open space, streets including parking areas and access to and from the public street system, major natural and manmade landscape features, and depending on requirements, the location of proposed utility lines.

SITE PLAN REVIEW: The review by local officials, usually the planning commission and staff, to determine if site plans and maps of a developer meet the stated purposes and standards of the zoning and subdivision resolution; whether the development will provide for necessary public facilities such as roads and schools; and protect and preserve topographical features and adjacent properties through appropriate siting of structures and landscaping.

SPOT ZONING: Spot zoning is a form of discriminatory zoning whose sole purpose is to serve the private interests of one or more landowners instead of furthering the welfare and morals of the entire community as part of an overall zoning plan. Although changing the zoning classification of any parcel of land to permit a more intensive use could possibly constitute spot zoning, the test lies in its relationship to the existing zoning pattern and guidelines of the local comprehensive plan. Spot zoning is based on the arbitrary and inappropriate nature of a rezoning change rather than, as is commonly believed, in the size of the area being rezoned.

STANDARDS: While often used to refer to all requirements in a zoning ordinance or resolution, the term usually means site design regulations such as lot area, height limits, setback, frontage, landscaping, yards, and floor area ratio - as distinguished from use restrictions.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: A statement of policy often incorporated into a zoning resolution, which outlines the broad purpose of the resolution and its relationship to the comprehensive plan. Frequently, it is a statement preceding regulations for individual districts, which helps to characterize the districts, and their legislative purpose. When the application of particular district requirements is challenged in court, the courts may rely on the intent statement in deciding whether the application is reasonable and related to a defensible public purpose. As zoning resolutions become more complex, statements of intent which guide users, administrative officials, and the courts, are becoming more important.

STREETSCAPE: The total environment surrounding the street. This includes the street, its pavement and striping, sidewalks, plantings, benches, waste cans, and other street furniture, utility lines, signage, street lighting, and building facades.

STRIP DEVELOPMENT: A melange of development, usually commercial, often extending along both sides of a major street. Strip development is often a mixture of auto-oriented enterprises (e.g., gas stations, motels, and food stands), truck-dependent wholesaling and light industrial enterprises along with the once-rural homes and farms that await conversion to commercial use. Strip development may severely reduce traffic carrying capacity of abutting streets.

SUBDIVIDE: The process whereby land is divided into lots or parcels according to the standards and requirements of a subdivision resolution. Determining who subdivides and what constitutes a subdivision is a legislative function reserved to local government.

SUBDIVISION PLAT: A map, generally of a subdivision, showing the location, boundaries, and ownership of individual properties. Submission, approval and recording of a plat, is a prerequisite to sale of lots in a subdivision. Approval of a preliminary plan, by the planning commission, signifies that the subdivision conforms to the subdivision regulations and to the lot size requirements of the zoning resolution, if applicable. Also see FINAL SUBDIVISION PLAT, PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISION PLAT.

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS: Local resolutions that regulate the conversion of land into building lots for residential or other purposes. The regulations establish requirements for streets, utilities, property platting, and procedures for dedicating land for rights-of-ways and easements to the local government, and prescribe procedures for plan review and payment of fees. Licking County has countywide subdivision regulations which cover the unincorporated areas of Licking County. Incorporated villages and cities may adopt and administer their own set of subdivision regulations.

TAKING: Government appropriation of private property for which compensation is paid. The United States Constitution provides that property cannot be condemned through eminent domain for public use without just compensation. Also see POLICE POWER and EMINENT DOMAIN.

TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR): A system of assigning development "rights" to parcels of land. The landowner has the option of using these rights to develop his land or he may sell his rights to another property owner. If the landowner sells his development rights, he may not develop his property. However, a buyer could use these rights to develop another parcel of land more intensively than otherwise permitted. In some systems, the local or state government may purchase development rights in order to preserve a portion of the locality as open space for agricultural production. Not yet a common practice in the State of Ohio.

TRANSITION ZONES: A zoning district often permitting a mixture of land uses, which serves as a buffer between other incompatible districts. For example, a transition zoning district permitting offices and multi-family dwellings is often utilized around a community's central business district to protect outlying residential areas.

UNDEVELOPED LAND: Land not served by streets, water lines, sewer lines or electrical service. Also see IMPROVED LAND.

USE: The specific purpose for which a piece of land or a building is designed, arranged, intended, occupied, maintained, or permitted by local regulations.

VARIANCE: A reasonable deviation from those zoning resolution provisions regulating the size or area of a lot or parcel of land, or the size, area, bulk or location of a building or structure when the strict application of the ordinance would result in undue hardship to the property owner. The need for a variance should not be shared generally by other properties, and a variance should not be contrary to the intended spirit and purpose of the Resolution. Variances should relate to the condition of the land, not to the circumstances of the property owner. Variances are also possible from other regulations. For example, the Licking County Planning Commission considers granting variances to the subdivision regulations in cases where: 1) There are exceptional topographical or other physical conditions peculiar to the particular parcel of land, 2) A literal interpretation of the regulations would deprive the owner of rights enjoyed by other property owners, 3) The peculiar conditions that necessitate the variance were not the result of previous actions of the land owner, and 4) The requested variance is the minimum variance that will allow a reasonable division and/or use of land.

WATERSHED: An area in which all surface water drains to a common stream, river or other body of water.

WETLANDS: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, potholes, playa lakes, vernal pools, and similar areas.

WOODLANDS: Woodlands generally consist of hard and soft deciduous trees but can also include some conifers.

YARDS: The open space on a building lot situated between the front, rear, or side wall of a building and the nearest lot line, unoccupied except for projections and the specific minor uses specified as accessory uses in the Resolution.

ZERO LOTLINE: A development technique in which the setback requirements for one or more sides of the lot are omitted so that buildings are allowed to abut property lines. This design technique creates more usable space on individual lots.

ZONING: The legislative process by which a local government classifies land within the community into areas and districts referred to as zones. Zoning regulates building and structure dimensions, design, placement, and use. Requirements vary from district to district, but they must be uniform within districts.

ZONING APPEAL: An appeal from any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative officer in the administration or enforcement of a zoning resolution.

ZONING BONUSES: Sometimes referred to as incentive zoning. Bonuses may be offered to developers in exchange for specific amenities (such as providing additional open space) which are part of the development proposal. Bonuses often take the form of higher permitted densities and/or reductions in lot size provisions. Bonuses are commonly associated with cluster housing and planned unit developments.

ZONING DISTRICT: A land area in which the zoning regulations are uniform.

ZONING MAP: A map showing the location of zoning districts within a county, municipality, or township which, along with the zoning text, comprises the zoning resolution.

ZONING PERMIT: A permit issued by the zoning administrator indicating that the submitted plans comply with the zoning resolution and that the use or structure proposed is allowed by the ordinance or has been allowed by the granting of a variance by the board of zoning appeals.

ZONING TEXT: The text of the zoning regulations containing the terms and conditions of zoning within the community and setting forth zoning standards, procedures and requirements. It is adopted by the local governing body after a public hearing. The zoning text, along with the zoning map, constitute the zoning ordinance or resolution.

APPENDIX III: Transportation Corridor Overlay District

I Purpose:

- 1 The purpose of the Transportation Corridor Overlay District (TCOD) is to provide overlay requirements to ensure that existing and anticipated corridor land uses and traffic improvements, within the district, will be developed in a manner that protects the health and safety of residents of Newton Township. The importance of maintaining traffic flow and accessibility so as to reduce potential traffic hazards, encourage compatible land uses, better comply with the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 and to protect property values, requires that special emphasis on traffic planning and frontage treatment be achieved through the use of an overlay district. The TCOD shall also require adequate screening and landscaping in an effort to establish visual harmony and promote aesthetic design in development within the district.

II Jurisdictional Boundaries:

- 1 The TCOD is defined as all land which has access within 1/4 mile of the following roads:
 - a State Route 13 through the entire township.

III Design Standards:

- 1 Traffic Safety Measures
 - a One or more of the following traffic safety measures shall be required in an effort to aid access and traffic management.
 - b Change in trip generation -
 - Wherever the creation of a new access point or a significant change in trip generation* of an access point is permitted, the property owner(s) must record an easement with the deed allowing access to and from other properties in the area. The property owner shall enter an agreement to dedicate remaining access rights along the arterial to the county, and enter into another agreement to be recorded with the deed that any pre-existing driveways on the arterial will be closed and eliminated after the construction of joint use driveways/access roads or alternative means of access.

- When a new road is being created connecting to a classified roadway, or a parcel is creating a significant change in trip generation for its access point on a classified roadway, a left turn lane may be required to be constructed on the classified road.

* Significant Change in Trip Generation - A change in the use of the property, including land, structures or facilities, or an expansion of the size of the structures or facilities, that creates an increase in the trip generation of the property exceeding 10 percent (either peak or daily) of the existing use.

2 Access Road/Driveway Requirements

- a Access roads, provided that they meet state and federal regulations and are designed for one-way traffic or setback to create double frontage lots, should be utilized, when possible, to service commercial development located along the corridor. Such roads will help prevent traffic interruptions on the thoroughfare.

3 Left Turn Lanes

- a Left turn lanes, which provide stacking lanes for those cars preparing to turn left, should be utilized when possible in an effort to prevent traffic slow down and traffic hazards.

4 Acceleration/Deceleration Lanes

- a The use of acceleration/deceleration lanes should be utilized whenever possible to help prevent traffic slow-down and general interruptions, thereby avoiding potential traffic hazards.

5 Driveway Spacing

- a Access points along S.R. 13, which is classified as a minor arterial by Licking County, shall be separated by a minimum distance (from edge to edge of driveway cuts) of 400 feet' where the speed limit is 45 mph and by 550 feet in those sections where the speed limit is 55 miles per hour. These distances are based upon anticipated conditions and speed limits in accord with the Safe Stopping Sight Distance developed by AASHTO (American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials).

6 Access Roads/Points of Access off Major Thoroughfares

- a The utilization of access roads and alternative points of access from the

major thoroughfares should be utilized when possible to help prevent traffic slowdown and interruptions along the corridor, thus preventing traffic hazards.

7 Right In/Right Out

- a Points of access that allow only right-in/right-out access to major thoroughfares should be utilized in an effort to prevent traffic slowdown and additional points of traffic conflicts.

8 Loading Areas

- a Commercial loading areas shall be located to the rear of buildings and screened from adjacent areas.

9 Storage Areas

- a Storage areas and trash receptacles shall be enclosed by structures or opaque fences and be located to the rear of the building.

10 Utility and Transmission Lines

- a New or upgraded utility and transmission lines located within the TCOD (including those located along the rear property line) shall be located underground and/or be designed and located in such a manner that they will have minimum adverse visual and physical impact on the natural or rural character of the roadside.

11 Pedestrian Access

- a Sidewalks shall be provided and designed to minimize conflict with automobiles.

12 Corridor Landscaping/Buffers/Screening

- a All existing, healthy trees having a trunk diameter of 6 inches or more shall be preserved whenever possible. The developed may be required to submit a tree survey which indicates the location of such trees so that site design options that would allow for the maximum preservation of mature tree stands can be negotiated.
- b A buffer zone shall be required along the boundary of all neighboring properties to facilitate unlike land uses.

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